

NORFOLKE FVRIES, AND THEIR FOYLE.

Vnder K E T T, their accursed
CAPTaine.

*With a Description of the famous Citie
of NORVVICH, and a Catalogue of the
seuerall Gouvernours thereof from the dayes of
King E D R E D, with the Succession of
Bishops there since the Translation of
the Sea thither, with other me-
morable Accidents.*

Englified by R I C H. W O O D S, Minister of
Fretnam, out of the Latine Copie of
Alexander Newill.

2. KING. 9. 31.

Had Zimri Peace?

L O N D O N,
Printed for *Edmund Casson*, dwelling in *Norwich*, and
are to bee sold at his Shop in the Market Stead,
at the Signe of the Bible.

1 6 2 3.

NORFOLK

PAVILION

THE ROYAL

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To the right Worshipfull Sir *Thomas Hiren*,
Knight, Maior of the Worshipful Citie of Norwich,
and his brethren the Aldermen, Master Sheriffes and
the whole Comminaltie, R. W. wisheth all increase of
Worship, Prosperitie, and Peace, from God
euen our Father, and from the
Lord Iesus Christ our
Saviour.

Right Worshipfull, and my beloued Now more
then twenty
yeeres since.
Countymen the Citizens of *Norwich*,
when in the house of my friend; among
other Bookes I found (vnlooked for) this
Treatise written in Latine, by one *Alex-
ander Neuil* an English man: The very Title of the
Booke drew mee into a farther desire of looking into
the matter: the rather because lying at that time, and in
that place where these Furies were committed, I be-
held something with my young eyes: and receiuing
many strange things from the report of others, I desi-
red, and was glad to see the thing in order: which when
I entred vpon, the elegancie of the Phrase, together
with the Argument, promised mee a double fruit, viz.
not only to know the Storie in order, but also to reuiue,
and sharpen my poore skill in that Tongue, now
through disuse and tract of time declining: so as I made
it from my other Studies, my recreation. In the pursuit
whereof, I found (as the *Queene of Sheba* saith of the
wisdom of *Salomon*) that the one halfe of the calami-
ties, and miseries of this worshipfull Citie (my Mo-
ther) was neuer sufficiently knowne vnto me: Neither

A 2

the

The Epistle Dedicatorie.

the miraculous deliuerance, sufficiently acknowledged by mee, for I finde it farre greater then I thought. Wherefore reading it ouer now once, and againe, and communing with diuers of my friends about the matters therein contained : I found a generall desire in them all to haue it in English. Whereupon, my selfe hauing found such pleasure mixt with profit in the reading hereof (if I should not be enuious : hauing also certaine intelligence that it was not extant by any particular Treatise) thought good to satisfie their expectation, though of many the vnfitteft : That so praise might be giuen vnto God of many. And as the benefit increaseth in our eyes, so our thankesgiuing might grow, and abound. Wherefore vnto that godly order taken, alreadie for the yearely remembrance of this deliuerance, and solemnitie of Thankes giuing, as the Poet saith in the like.

*Tribus
Elogia, 6.*

*Annus assuetum Domine natalis honorem,
Exigit : ite manus ad pia Sacra mea.*

Goe thou the labour of my hands, and receiue vnder
your Worshipfull protection, the good meaning
of a poore friend, which wiltheth well, as
hee hath good cause, to your
Worships, and this
Citie.

Your Worships for life,

R. W.



To the Christian Reader.

Christian Reader, hauing read ouer this Treatise With great pleasure, and not a little profit: both in regard of the matter, and elegancie of the stile (in respect Whereof, in my simple iudgement, the Author hath deserued great commendation) I wished With many other, that some man Would take the paines to translate the same into our Mother Tongue: that the thing Which concerned so many, might be knowne of all. But seeing hitherto no man hath undertaken the Worke: especially being now twentie yeares old, since the first setting it forth in Latine by the Author: fearing also lest the matter might bee buried vnder oblivion in the ages to come, I haue ventured vpon the labour my selfe, and by the goodnesse of God haue finished the same for thy benefit. Wherein I haue omitted nothing (to my remembrance) but deliuered truly as I receiued it from the Author, neither haue I, in my simple iudgement, altered the sence, though through the dauntinesse of the Phrase, not fitting our English Tongue: I haue sometime (and that very seldome) altered his words, as the Learned can beare mee record. Wherefore I beseech thee (courteous Reader) accept of my poore labour: and let not Dame Disdaine, nor Idle Enuie, offer mee that discourtesie. to carpe at my trauell, while I meane well to all, and meddle but With the refuse of other men. The Worke is worthie the looking vpon, and especially in these dayes, When the like is wished of many, and looked for of some. For who can be ignorant of the malice of the enemies of the grace of God against vs, hauing knowne their senerall attempts for our destruction in the dayes of our late Soueraigne of blessed Memory, and scene, and heard of the continuance thereof, (no lesse cruell since his Maiesties comming to the Crowne? Whereof their Powder Plot (a thing most immane, and barbarous With many practises besides) is sufficient witnesse, and testifieth their malice to be implacable: as

This was translated twentie yeares since.

To the Christian Reader.

Ac. 13. 12.

those that had sworne against Paul, neuer to eate nor drinke, till they had slain him) whose hope lieth not so much in their own promise, as in the intertainment, and helpe they looke for amongst vs: Which was the cause that sometime they attempted so farre vpon our Conscience, as was made knowne vnto vs by Proclamation, in the daies of our late Queene, and the like by his Maiestie (that now swayeth the Scepter) since. To the which end, a number of Iesuites at that time were dispatched into the Land, and at this day, vnder his Maiestie haue beene, and are still creeping, and croking in corners like the Frogges of Egypt: that perswading his Maiesties Subiects to defend their Catholike Religion, they may be ready to stirre vpon Ciuill Dissention at home, or else prepare themselves to ioyne with Forraine Forces, if at any time (which God forbid) they shall inuade the Land. Both which are most dangerous, and bring (as our Sauour Christ saith) ruine, and destruction to Kingdomes or Cities. Moreouer it is a thing against Nature: for Dogges of the same Kennell seldome fight together, except at meate: seruants of the same Family commonly make a side. Abraham vsed it for a great reason to Lot. Let there be no strife I pray thee, between

Gen. 13. 8.

Exod. 2. 13.

Ac. 7. 23.

thee, and me; neither betweene thy Hearers, and mine: for we are brethren. And Moses would haue pacified the matter betweene the two Hebrewes contending together, because they were brethren: that is, both Jewes, and Countreimen. Wherefore you my brethren of the Ministerie, let vs not weaken our selues, among our selues, while we bitterly contend about matters of Circumstance, but let the rule of the Apostle take place among vs. Let

Rom. 14. 3.

not him that eateth, despise him that eateth not, & let not him which eateth not, iudge him that eateth; for the Kingdom of God standeth not in these things. If any man thinke otherwise, God shall reueale it vnto him but let vs ioyne together in loue, Vis vnita fortior. And let the earnest suit of the Apostle be heard, and

Phil. 2. 2.

prensaile with vs, that nothing bee done of contention or of vain glorie but follow the truth in loue. If any man list to be contentious, we haue no such custome, neither the Churches of God. Let not the vniust challenge of the Papists be found true among vs, at the last: that wee agree not among our selues (although of all men they might worst haue said it, that haue so many

1. Cor. 11.

16.

3 ny Sects among them) for how shall we draw the people to vnitie, while

To the Christian Reader.

While our selves are at oddes, and one brother smiteth another?

Again, you my Countrymen, and naturall borne English Subiects, bee not deceived by the subtilty of Popish Iesuites, and their Fauourites, which make it no matter of Conscience to set at libertie naturall Subiects from true obedience to their liege Princes, and to take up Armes against them: Yea, perswade it meritorious, to lay violent hands, and take away the liues of the Lords Anointed; that they may not be unlike themselves, a Bloody Generation, whose Kingdome standeth onely by Blood. But looke thou vpon the courtesie of Papists where they preuaile, and learne to loue thine owne Countrey, and naturall Government: for truly was it said of Augustus Cæsar, of one who had fled from Anthony, and boasted much of his great Facts for Cæsar, at the Table, Proditionem amo, Proditores non item. I loue Treason, but I commend not Traytors. And let this bee a caueat vnto thee: and suffer not a conceite of thy Religion, and of Rome to carry thee against the Commandement of God: for God hath not allowed at any time the breach of his Royall Law, neither hath he giuen any one Commandement, to tolerate the breach of another, as the Pope would perswade To ioyne with thy naturall Princes enemy, is monstrous, and against his commandement, yea though they were euill. Wherefore feare him that hath power to cast thy body and soule into hell, and feare not the Bugge of Rome, whose Bulls are but Lead, and his Thunderbolts feathered at the wrong end: which returneth vpon the Discharger: whose cursings are turned into blessings, as this Land witnesseth: and her Maiesty, which neuer prospered better, then since he began to curse. And make vse of this History, where thou shalt see the end of such as take up Armes against their Prince and Countrey.

Moreouer, you that are faithfull Subiects to his Maiestie, encourage you your hearts, and strengthen your hands, and furnish your selues willingly: for the confidence of a good cause is great, as hauing God, not an idle beholder, but an effectiual worker, which teacheth our hands to War, and our fingers to fight: which giueth victory to Kings, and helpeth his Anointed: vnto whom it is all one (if we respect himselfe) to obtaine victory with few or no power. And feare not rayling Rabshakeh, nor foolish Sennacherib: for there are more with vs, then are with them: With them is an arme
of

To the Christian Reader.

of flesh, but with us is the Lord of Hostes to fight our Battailers. Wherefore be valiant, my good Countrymen, and fight with your God, for his worship, for your Country, your King, your selues, your Wives, Children, and Inheritances, and make vse of this Booke, where you shall see the truth preuaile, and Rebels receiue their iust hire. And now you Malecontents, which desire a change, or disturbance of States, and watch for such opportunities, that you might bee rising, and inuert all order, thinking thereby to become Lords, and to make the Noble, and Honourable vile, and care not what come, or who come, so you might be scuffling: settle your selues in some honest calling, that you may liue by the sweat of your owne browes, being blessed of God. For you that now promise your selues golden hills, shall (as you may perceiue in this History) finde that you are but in a golden dreame, drenched in all filthinesse. And you that couet to flie so high with Icarus, shall fall shamefully by an hempen string: and take heed, lest (as you may finde here by experience, being carried with an idle hope, and the vaine promises of some, you bind not your selues aforehand, or enter too far: for you cannot get out when you would. They that are in authoritie, are to be admonished (as they doe) to looke vnto the beginnings.

— Sero medicina paratur,

Dum mala per longas invaluere horas.

Thus gentle Reader, lest I should increase the Volume too much, I commend thee to God, and the guiding of his grace, to establish thy heart in true obedience: first, towards his Maiesstie, next, towards our Soueraigne Lord King Iames in all bodily dutie. And if you receiue any fruit of my labour, my paines is recompensed. Let God haue the whole praise, and helpe me with thy Prayers: Who of his infinite mercy conuert, or soone confound his Maiesties enemies, establish his Scepter in his hand, and the Crowne vpon his head, that he may triumph ouer all his and our enemies in this life, and may after life remaine, and raigne in the Kingdome of his Saints, for euer, Amen.

Farewell, Gentle Reader, thy poore brother in Christ, R. W.
Minister at Fressenham, in Norfolke.



ALEXANDER NEVILL, OF THE

FVRIES OF NORFOLK,

under Captaine KETT.

I Would have wished verily, that those populous stirres, & seditious stormes, wherewith our Country, in the dayes of King *Edward* the sixt, was smitten and afflicted, by the villany, and the treachery of beastly men, had either neuer hapned, or (if it could be) the remembrance of them were vterly rooted out of the minds of all men. But because things past cannot be altered, or changed, and this staine of treason, branded in the forehead of our Countrey by pernicious Citizens, setteth deeper in the name of the people of Norfolk (to the perpetual remembrance of that wickednesse) then can be vterly blotted out, or altogether taken away: I easily yeeld to the committing this Story to writing, that all men may perceine from what beginning these so great tumults did arise; and by what means at the length they were suppressed, and may perfectly vnderstand those wounds, and seditious villanies, to haue bin brought vpon our country, not by good and valiant persons, but printed vpon her by the routs of most desperate, and vngracious men.

This surely is euident to all, that an incredible gaine cometh to posterity by the knowledge of such things: and no doubt great fruit shall good men reape, if they giue diligent heed to the instructions of these examples, and make vse of

Norfolkes Furies, or

them in their conuersation. On the other side, vngodly and troublesome citizens (if any such there be) as I hope there be none, or not many in this Kingdome, may learne to be wiser from others miseries: or at the least, if they cannot doe that, (for they cannot doe what they will not doe) yet they may tremble, beholding the fearfull end of these men.

In the yeare of our Lord, 1549 when many grievously complained vnto king *Edward* the sixt, that their Commons were taken from them, and inclosed by certaine priuate persons: The care thereof, by the authority of the King, was committed vnto certaine most graue & discret persons: and a Commission appointed, they were commanded aboue all things, to inquire of such complaints, and to vnderstand and consult of the whole matter, with as much expedition as might bee. Which comming abroad, and made knowne to the common people, sundry rumours were spread hereof, and among other things done, the ditches in *Kent* were filled vp, and fields sometime common (now inclosed with ditthes, and hedges) were layd open. Now because the like was not done in the country of *Norfolke*, certaine light and seditious persons of the common people began to murmur, and be grieved, and from thencefoorth they bound themselues with brutish rage and villany, that (against right, & without the commandement of the King, they would do the like here, as they had heard done in *Kent*: Desiring (as the euent declared) not only to lay open the common pastures, inclosed by the iniury of some men, but to powre forth their vngodly desires against the Commonwealth (hidden before in the wicked intention of their harts) to the spoile, and ouerthrow of all things. Whence they procured mortall warres to their Countrey, and destruction to themselues. For when the report of this cursed societie came abroad, they began euery where to enter secret counsels, and many base and vile persons in sundry places complained of their estate, and bitterly inueighed against the authoritie of Gentlemen, and of the Nobilitie. For, said they, the pride of great men is now intollerable, but their condition miserable. These abound in delights, and compassed with the fulnesse of
all

The Rebels
complaint.

a view of Ketts Campe.

all things, and consumed with vain pleasures, thirst only after gaine, and are inflamed with the burning delights of their desires: but themselves almost killed with labor and watching, doe nothing all their life long but sweate, mourne, hunger, and thirst. Which things, though they seeme miserable and base (as they are indeed most miserable) yet might be borne howsoever, if they which are drowned in the boyling seas of euill delights, did not pursue the calamitie, and miseries of other men with too much insolent hatred: but now both they and their miserable condition, is a laughing stocke to most proud and insolent men, consuming with ease and idlenesse. Which thing (as it may) grieueth them so sore, and inflicteth such a staine of euill report, as nothing is more grieuous for them to remember, nor more vniust to suffer. But that condition of possessing land seemeth miserable & slavish, they hold all at the pleasure of great men: not freely, but by prescription, and as it were at the will, and pleasure of the Lord. For as soone as any man offend any of these gorgious Gentlemen, he is put out, deprived, and thrust from all his goods. How long should we suffer so great oppression to go vnreunged! For so farre are they now gone in cruelty and couetousnesse, as they are not onely content to take by violence all away, and by force & villany to get, which they consume in riot, & effeminate delights: except they may also suck, in a manner, our blood & marrow out of our veines and bones. The common pastures left by our predecessors for the reliefe of vs, and our children, are taken away. The lands which in the memory of our fathers were common, those are ditched and hedged in, and made seuerall; the Pastures are inclosed, and we shut out: whatsoeuer fowles of the ayre, or fishes of the water, and increase of the earth, all these doe they deuoure, consume and swallow vp; yea, nature doth not suffice to satisfie their lusts, but they seek out new deuices, and as it were, formes of pleasures, to imbalme and perfume themselves, to abound in pleasant smells, to powre in sweet things to sweet things: finally, they seeke from all places, all things for their desire, and prouocation of lust: while we in the meane time, eat hearbs

Norfolkes Furies, or

and roots, and languish with continuall labour, and yet enuie that we liue, breathe, and enioy common ayre. Shall they, as they haue brought hedges about common Pastures, inclose with their intollerable lusts also, all the commodities & pleasure of this life, which Nature the Parent of vs all, would haue common, and bringeth forth euery day for vs, as well as for them? We can no longer beare so much, so great, and so cruell iniury, neither can we with quiet minds behold so great couetousnesse, exccesse, and pride of the Nobilitie; we will rather take Armes, and mixe heauen and earth together, then indure so great cruelty. Nature hath prouided for vs, as well as for them, hath giuen vs a body and a soule, & hath not enuied vs other things. While we haue the same forme, and the same condition of birth together with them, why should they haue a life so vnlike vnto ours, and differ so far from vs in calling? We see that now it is come to extremitie, we will also proue extremity, rend downe hedges, fill vp ditches, make way for euery man into the common pasture: Finally, lay all euen with the ground, which they nolesse wickedly, then cruelly & couetously haue inclosed. Neither wil we suffer our selues any more to be pressed with such burdens against our willes, nor indure so great shame, as liuing out our dayes vnder such inconueniences, we should leaue the Commonwealth vnto our posteritie, mourning, and miserable, and much worse then we receiued it of our fathers. Wherefore we will trie all meanes; neither will we euer rest, vntill we haue brought things to our owne liking. We desire liberty, and an indifferent vse of all things: this will we haue, otherwise these tumults, and our liues shall end together. With these waues of wrath and complaints, tost, as it were, with a tempest, desperate persons, and bankrout varlets (with their sailes spread) stirred vp one another, and were drawn on to those villanies, whereby they brought great danger to their Country, and destruction to themselves.

*A belish
partie.*

*The Rebels
desire.*

*Windham
Game.*

Not long after it happened, there was a Play at Windham, by an old custome, which lasted two dayes, and two nights: wherunto, when a multitude of all degrees came, these wretched

a view of Ketts Campe.

ched conspirators hereunto onely bent their wits, to powre
foorth the venome of their enuie against their country, wat-
ching so fit an opportunitie of time and place. First therefore
were secret meetings of men running hither and thither, then
withdrawing themselves, secret conferences : but at length,
they al began to deale tumultuously, and to rage openly. And
when they heard, that *Robert Ket*, a Tanner, a man of stout,
rude, of an impudent boldnesse, and vnbridled violence, had
inclosed a peece of Common, they ran vnto him full of furie
and madnesse, & signified vnto him, what aduice they had ta-
ken for the disturbance of the peace of their Country; and do
earnestly intreat him, that whatsoeuer of the Common feede
he had inclosed, the same he would presently (their Country
and they requiring it) yeeld to common profit, the hedges &
ditches being throwne downe, and made euen with the
ground. *Ket*, as one burning with the same flames of furie,
wherewith these were set on fire, easily suffering himselfe to
be drawne into this cursed fellowship, answered, That hee
was ready, and would be ready at all times to do whatsoeuer,
not only to repress, but to subdue the power of Great men,
and that he hoped to bring to passe, that as they of their pain-
full labour, so these of their pride should repent ere long. And
further declareth many horrible things, which of late yeeres
they haue indured many wrongs and miseries, wherewith
they had beene vexed and afflicted: and willet them to bee
of good cheere, for this so great seueritie, so exceeding co-
uetousnesse, and so seldome heard of cruelty in all sorts, see-
meth to be hated, and accursed of God and men: And promi-
seth moreouer, to reuenge the hurts don vnto the Weale pub-
like, and common Pasture by the importunate Lords therof:
And that he would doe his indeuour, that what lands soeuer
he had inclosed, should againe be made common vnto them,
and all men, and that his owne hands should first performe it:
Adding moreouer at the last, that he would neuer be wanting
to their good: and that they should haue him, not only a com-
panion, but a Captaine: and in the doing of so great a worke,
not a fellow, but a Leader, Author, and principall, & not to be

*Rebels suite
to Ket.*

*Ketts
surrender.*

*Ket a ringle
Rebel.*

Norfolkes Furies, or

present only at al their consultations, but alwayes president.

These wretched men, and vilest of all that euer liued, being set on fire with these words, when with thankfull clamors they had compassed him about, on the sudden, as it were gathering an assembly of men, into a certaine field of *Kets*, next adioyning to the towne of *Windham*, all the multitude flocked thither. And as they had decreed, there they threw downe the ditches, and made them euen with the ground: which when they had done, as vnbridled horses lusting after liberty, which in the errour of their conceite, they fained vnto themselves: partly through their owne boldnesse, and trusting to this vaine successe of things; partly through the encouragement and cries of their Captaine, being set on fire as with burning lights, it is incredible to tell with what flames of furie, to the disturbance of our peace, and overthrow of our Common wealth they burned.

The Rebels
came to
Hetherfet.

From thence they came to Hetherfet (which is a village not far from *Windham*) and there they forced into the fields of one *Flowerdew*, filled vp the ditches, brake down the hedges, and laid open the Inclosures. At these stirs a great contention, and altercation arose, when *Flowerdew*, with griefe and anger much mooued, had rebuked *Ket*, and laid all the fault vpon him as the cause of that vnruely & rebellious rout, calling him often wretched man, the baine of his Country and Captaine of Fugitiues. And by this meanes (as much as lay in him) their villainy was resisted, and their enterprises somewhat abated: who perswaded with all his skill, that they should dutifully lay down their weapons, which vndutifully they had taken vp: with which words & deeds of *Flowerdew* they being more vehemently incensed; when compassing *Ket* about, they had filled the ayre with cries, & complaints, and had encouraged one another, at length they implore and require of him, the true performance of that helpe, whereunto he bound himself of late. He, as one that put al confidence of the future villanie, in the euent of this present mischief, supposing also it were not good for him to prolong the time any longer, exhorteth them to be of good courage, and to follow him

a view of Ketts Campe.

him the author and reuenger of their liberty : Affirming hee had not forsaken that charge which the Common-wealth had put vpon him ; neither was any thing more deare vnto him then their welfare, which he preferred before all things else : for the which hee would spend cheerefully both goods and life, the dearest things in their account.

The Common-wealth of Rogues.

The report of these most vile, & vngracious words, gathered together all lewd, and desperate persons from all parts, insomuch as on the sudden, great routs of seruants, and Runnagates, came flocking into *Ketts Campe*. With which wicked instruments of mischief he being now garded : when he had left at Hetherfet and Windham, the markes of his lewdnesse, and had wasted in a manner all places wherefoeuer hee came, the tenth day *July* they came to a place neere Eton wood. Vnto this wood are neere adioyning Comon pastures of the City of *Norwich*, called the *Towne Close*, in which place many needy, and poore mens Neat are pastured, and a common Herdsman appointed keeper of them, which by custome receiued of the owners an halfe-penny weekly for a beast. Vnto those pastures ditched, and hedged in (for the safer keeping, & lest the cattell should stray abroad) came certaine of the scum of the City (the day after the Rebels came towards *Norwich*) with violent rage and fury, complayning that they were common pastures (as they were indeed) and that they would not suffer any longer common pasture to be inclosed, and were carried with so blind rage from all iudgement and reason : as that which (by the prouidence and industry of their betters) was inclosed to common profit, they would pull downe with their owne hands. They had now scarce thrown down the ditch in the vpper part of the Close, when many pestilent persons, into whose eares a rumour of this pernicious conspiracy came (escaping secretly out of the City) and ioyned with *Ketts* souldiers. Which men were led hereunto, the rather, because these wretched conspirators pretended alwayes the benefit of the Common-wealth, and care of common profit, to couer their wickednes withal.

Towne Close.

When tidings of these things was brought into the City,
the

Norfolkes Furies, or

Maio^r. Tho. Codd. the Maio^r (who at that time was *Thomas Codd*) fearing at the strangeness of the matter, thought good out of hand to provide against this inconuenience, and to labour that these tumults (if by any meanes it could be brought to passe) might be repressed in the beginning. Whereupon, calling the chiefe of the citie together (namely the Aldermen, which alwayes are with the Maio^r in the counsell) to appease these tumults, he goeth with them into *Ketts Campe*. There he found them all wickedly occupied, giuing themselues to riot and excesse. And first hee allured them by money, and fairer promises to leaue off their enterprise, and euery man to depart quietly to his owne house. They notwithstanding continued still their purpose, throwing downe whatsoeuer was inclosed. The Maio^r when he had tryed all meanes in vaine, and perceiued that neither intreaty, nor reward could preuaile any thing at all, to draw the minds of the Conspirators from so great wickednesse, to the consideration of peace, presently returneth into the Citie.

*A signe from
the Citizens
to the Rebels.*

After whose departure, the Rebels conceiued (as it was indeed, which also they began to perceiue by little boughes in the hands of certain men, which fled vnto them out of the citie) that if they taried any longer scattered, and separated one from another, their enterprise presently, without any difficultie, would be disappointed, and they resisted. To preuent this, they thought it safest, that all their cursed companies should be drawn together into one place. Whereupon without delay they went to *Eaton wood*, which when they had viewed thorowout, and found no conuenient place to pitch their campe in; by publike consent it was agreed vpon, that from thence they should presently depart to *Moushold*. And chiefly they did chuse that place, wherein they might appoint seats for their wicked purposes, and dens for their robberies. Therefore when this aduice liked them all, and night before they were aware come on, they sent messengers to the Maio^r, to signifie vnto him, that they intended without iniury to any man, to passe thorow the citie, because that way was more easie and readier, & therfore they request to do it with his good leaue.

*The Rebels
request to
the Maio^r.*

Here.

a view of Ketts Campe.

Hereunto the Maior answered, that they were men of a lewd mind, and enemies to the Weale publike, and therefore he would giue them no passe thorow the city. Moreouer, he rebuked them sharply, and with threatning words, as men seditious, and desirous to trouble and ouerturn all things, that so striking a feare into them, he might by all meanes possible terrifie them from so great mischiefe, and crueltie. Moreouer, he gaue them to vnderstand, that if they proceeded in their fury and rage, it would shortly come to passe, such desperate attempts would come to a fearefull end. But this speech of the Maior was so far from terrifying them, as they departed from him more obstinate, and confirmed in their resolution, then when they came. Thus *Ketts* company disappointed of their hope and intention, lurked all that night in Eaton wood. In the mean season, the Maior with his Brethren called a Councell, as it behoued them, for the Commonweale of their citie; There it was long time, and much debated: as of them whose minds were caryed into doubtfull opinions. Some thought there is need of expedition, and that without delay they are to be put to flight: For being desperately mad and raging, if they be not in the beginning repressed, they would bring a plague and destruction to the whole citie. Other thought otherwise, that it is a matter of great danger, deliberation, and aduice, and that this speed in resisting, comming as from courage, and magnanimitie: so it may seeme vncertaine, and vnduifed, whose whole commendation is in the euent. Which course, as it bringeth alwayes a doubtful, so for the most part a dolefull end. And therefore they perswade, to fortifie the Citie, and appoint watch and ward carefully, and to bestow the Citizens vpon the walles, and other conuenient places of the citie. As for other things, because by the Law of raising Force and Armes, it is prouided that no Bands be mustered without the commandement of the King; therefore nothing to be attempted (as they aduise) but to expect his will and authority. All men easily inclined to this sentence, as held for the best, proceeding from the matter in question, and most safe against euery assault of fortune. And forthwith messengers are

*The Maior
answers.*

*The Maior
calleth a
Councell.*

Norfolkes Furies, or

sent Post with letters vnto the King, wherein all things are carefully reported, commanding that with as much speed as was possible, they should be deliuered to the Kings Councell.

*The Rebel go
ouer at Hailf-
don Bridge.*

The next day after, that was the 11. of *Iuly*, when they could not obtain liberty of the Maior to passe thorow the city, and all hope therof being taken away, it seemed best to them, and they all agreed, to go ouer at Hailf-don bridge, which because they could not easily doe, for the straitnesse of the Bridge, the way whereof was too narrow for the drift of the cattell, and cariage, they threw great store of wood into the riuer, and so vpon the boughs, and bodies of the trees heaped vp together, men, horse, & cart might passe ouer the Riuer. After this manner being gone ouer, the night folowing they lodged at Draiton. The next day they went towards Moushold, casting down on euery side hedges & ditches. Moreouer, they pulled down a chappell of one *Corbets*, and brought a desolation & miserable ruine vpon all places. Into this cursed rout of wretched men, destroying and wasting all things, & rushing into al places with headlong rage, whersoever they came: *Roger Woodhouse* Knight, & the brethren of the *Appleyards*, fell into their company, while vnwarly they went to see which way these Rebels came. These they took, and against their wils carried with thē. Then they took the hil called *S. Leonards* hill, right ouer against Norwich, in which place the Earle of Surry had built a faire and sumptuous house, which hath beneath it the maine riuer running betwixt the citie, & hath on the East, and South the wood, and a little village called Thorpe: but on the East & North, Moushold Heath, which containeth in length and bredth more then six miles. Here they placed the Chambers (and as it were) tents of their furies, and lurking in those thick woods, as dogs in their kennels, they violated all lawes of God and man. Moreouer, they entred that goodly house, and in all places thereof left the marks of their villanies.

*Roger
Woodhouse
Knight, taken.*

And now whatsoeuer of the vilest, and basest of the people were in any place, these came running thither; and all the dregs, and filth of the people of Norfolke ioyned themselves to this Campe; besides a great number out of Suffolke: also
of

a view of Ketts Campe.

of men dwelling in other places, and Countries, by the ringing of Bels, and firing of Beacons, came flocking thither. Moreouer, they adde one mischiefe to another: for this so horrible villany and desire (seldome heard of) of destroying all things, they couer with a certaine shew of counterfeit holinesse: for they got vnto them a certaine Minister of the City, whom they appoint to say prayers Morning and Euening Furthermore, they endeouour to ioyne to the societie of these outrages, men any way excellent for Religion and Doctrine, and for vertue and innocencie of life commendable: Among whom, was *Robert Watson*, Preacher; *Thomas God*, Maior of Norwich; *Thomas Aldrich* of Mangreene, a man while he liued, beloued of all men. These three because they refused to be bound to their wicked agreements, and trecherous Couenants, against their wils, they constrained to bee present at all their Consultations, and to take vpon them the adminitration of all things with *Kett*, the chiefe Rebelle.

To Rebelle
as they
ioyne deuotion.

Which thing fell out maruellous well; for if it happened at any time, which happened often, that *Kett*, or any of the principall Conspirators (as they were prone, and headlong to all villany) stirred vp by the mad multitude, to goe about any wicked, and vngracious worke, which might tend in conclusion to the spoyle, either of the City, the Fields or Townes neere the City, the wise and carefull diligence of these men, often hindred such pestilent enterprises.

Gods providence.

Although *Kett* set on fire with mischief, and spurred forward by the rude furies of his companions, was wont sometimes to send forth Commandement, as from authoritie of prescript formes, which were called *Ketts* writs, whereunto sometime this importunate beast abused the names of these honest men. The Coppie of which writs followeth.

VVE the Kings Friends, and Delegates, giue authority to all men, for the searching out of beasts, and all kind of victuall to be brought into the Campe at Moushold, wherefoeuer they find it, so as no violence, or iniurie bee done to any honest or poore man, charging all men by the

“ *Ketts*
“ *Writts*,

autho-

Norfolkes Furies, or

authoritie hereof, that as they wish well vnto the King, and
the afflicted Common-wealth, they be obedient to vs his
Delegates, and vnto them, whose names are vnder written.

Robert Kett.

1600 Re-
bels at this
time.

Then in order other followed: for the number of Delegates were many, for besides the chiefe of this wicked society, they chose two out of euery hundred, and there were sixe and twenty hundred: and with these, and the like Warrants, many worthy and Great persons, whom the furie and rage of the common people made guiltie, were arested. And many, as though they had been guiltie of great crimes, were led away to Moushold, and there shut vp in hold and prison.

Moreouer, the ditches and hedges of common Pastures inclosed, by the authoritie of the same Commission were throwne downe, and in diuers places, many were charged to be assisstant, & helpers in these tumults. And all these things were done, these three, the Maior *Watson & Aldrich*, not only holding their peace, and winking at the matter, but also in shew sometime consenting, being often compelled to serue the time, whereby they might relieue their Country tost to and fro, in the deepe seas of sedition & discord; lest, if not resisting at all, the aduersary, and cruell common people, should haue perceined it, and so they should haue brought present death to themselves, and destruction to their Country, which then without doubt (if they had openly resisted, or plainly denied (as far as man could perceiue) such was their rage, and vnbridled madnesse) had vtterly perished, ouerthrowne with robberies, burning, and all kind of common calamitie.

In the meane season, the Citie of Norwich, carefull of this estate of things, with an vncertaine hope and continuall expectation for reliefe, remained doubtfull of these sturres: for hitherto no answer was brought vnto them from the King, neither vnderstood they what the Councell had decreed to be done; and the Citizens without commandement, durst attempt nothing, but remained in the Citie, still looking for the Kings authoritie.

And

a view of Ketts Campe.

And it chanced at that time many obscure and vile persons were in armes in sundry places, as bound by a common consent of villany : they had conspired to teare in sunder the bowels of the Common-wealth: for although the fury of rude and beastly men, did much more, and cruelly rage in the Countie of No: folke, then any where else: yet the same mortall plague of destroying all things, was spread abroad almost thorow all parts of the land. Not onely No: folke, but Buckingham, Oxford, Surrey, Essex, Kent, Cambridge shire, and many other places were troubled with the like sturs. Whereby it came to passe, that when all the counsels, care and study was occupied in quenching the flames of so great seditions (lest, if they had not gone presently against the fire, all the Common-wealth had burned) they came somewhat later to repress these Norfolke Commotions then they wished.

In the meane while sedition groweth, and loseth nothing, but daily increaseth, in so much, that of beastly men in *Ketts Campe*, there were almost sixteene thousand; and these went about to fortifie themselves with all meanes of defence, *Ket* being their Captaine; and they brought from diuers parts prouision for the warres, and all kinde of weapons into the Campe.

16000. Rebels in the Campe.

Moreover, great store of Gun-powder, and Gunnes of all sorts a great number. To the obtaining whereof, they ran into all places, and entred the houses of Worshipfull persons and Gentlemen, robbing them; and whatsoever cattell they found in the field, money in the houses, or come in the barnes, that vngodly, and wickedly they tooke away, (yea, the owners looking vpon them) and carried it into the Campe.

And many, when after this sort they had wasted, powled, and emptied all places, and left miserable monuments euery where of their villanies, and made a disconsiture of all things, a great part of the prey was priuily turned another way, and thrust into holes and corners, and euery one heaped vp by stealth for himselfe, as much as their dennes could hold.

The Rebels rob one another.

Norfolkes Furies, or

This being knowne, and brought before *Kett*, and the other Gouvernours (for so would they be called) they being desirous about all to provide against this inconuenience, by common consent they agreed, that some place should be chosen where they might sit to minister Iustice. Now there was an old Oke with great spread boughes, this they laid ouer with raftes and balkes acrosse, and made a rooof with boords: where (for the most part) the people standing round about, they determine & decree of complaints, and quarrels, (if any were done to any) as the cause required, and sometime they binde with straighter bands, the insolent & ouer-much greedy couetousnesse of some, by violent taking all away. This Oke was called the *Oke of Reformation*, whereunto at the first none came, but *Kett*, and the Gouvernours: of the which some, and among these the Maior of the City especially, *Aldrich*, and others (of whom we spake before, against their wil appointed in this number) contended vehemently by all means possible (as much as was in them) to restraine the needy, and hungry common people, from this importune liberty of rising, and robbing. To the which end they went often vpon the Oke, and with their graue speeches perswaded that there might be at the length, if not an end, yet they would provide some meanes against such rapine, and so generall violence in all excessse. There were besides also other graue Persons, and good Diuines, who endeuoured by all meanes possible, study and diligence, to reduce the tumultuous people (hauing now cast off all feare of Law) & glutting themselves in all villany, from robbery, and burning, wherewith they had confounded all things, vnto the consideration of peace. And these in the day preaching, and in the night watching armed in the City, omitted nothing that belonged vnto them as they were faithful Ministers, or lay vpon them as they were good subiects. At this time, among the rest, the wisdom, faithfulness, and integrity of *D. Matthew Parker* was notable, a worthy man, and euery way adorned with vertue, then Professor of Diuinity, at this day in the time of our most renowned Queen: *Elizabeth*, Archbishop of Canterbury. He minding to doe the office

*The Oke of
Reformation.*

a view of Ketts Campe.

office and dutie of a good Pastor, seeing all places inuironed with the flames of fury and mischief, did that which became a prudent, and behooued a resolute man. For in rebuking of wickednes, he shewed himselfe stout and valiant; and in wary auoyding of perils, witty and careful: so as he performed the faith that he ought to God and the King, and diligently providing for himselfe, he shewed that prouidence that is principally in wise men. But it came to passe one day, what time he went with his friends into *Ketts Camp*, he found *Kett* and other his companions of that fellowship, standing vnder the Oke, communing of matters betwene themselves. At which time the notable courage of the Maior *M. Codd* appeared; and his worthy voice was plainly heard, beseming a valiant man. For when *Kett*, the Capraine of this conspiracy, was earnest with him to deliuer the keyes of the citie, and all his authority, & to resigne his gouernment into his hands, *Codd* stoutly answered, he would first giue his blood and life out of his body, before he would by villany trecherously leaue the citie, or cast off wickedly through feare and cowardise, his allegiance to the King. The matter thus debated on both sides, and night drawing on, *Matthew* seeing the miserable common people drowned in drink, and excesse, thought that sober and wholsome communication would little profit drunkards, ouer-charged with meat and drinke, and stricken with the heat of the weather and sunne, therefore thought good to say nothing vnto them that day. Wherefore leauing all things as he found them, full of fury and tumults, he departeth into the Citie. The next day early, which was Friday, he returneth againe into the Campe, with his brother *Tho. Parker*, which was after Maior of Norwich, where (it is lamentable to tell) he found them all vnder the Oke, hearing prayers, and in the midst of them one *Thomas* the Vicar of *S. Marius* at the Palace, reading the *Letany*. *Matthew* hauing gotten this opportunity to teach, went vpon the Oke, and there made a Sermon full of wisdome, modestie, and grauitie. All his Sermon was chiefly diuided into three parts.

In the first hee wisely admonisheth them, that those things
which

Ketts request

*The courage
and fidelitie
of the Maior.*

Matth. Parker's Sermon.

Norfolkes Furies, or

which for their sustentation they had brought into the Camp being consumed, and spent, they would not spoyle wickedly the fruits of the earth, and the gifts of God.

Next, that they should not defile their hands with blood, following priuate, and secret displeasures, rashly carried with a desire of reuenge, neither to punish them with imprisonment and bands, whom they held as enemies: or take away any mans life wickedly, or cruelly.

Lastly, in regard of common profit, to surcease from these enterprises, and not distrust the Kings Herald, or Messenger: but to giue vnto the King due honour, euen in his young and tender age; whereby they might vse him hereafter, when he came to more ripe and flourishing estate (the valour and prowess of his Ancestors being confirmed in him, and as it were deepe rooted) with incredible delight and pleasure.

*A tumultu-
ous speech.* When in this place he had inforced all the strength of his speech, and all the company had heard him attentinely, and willingly, standing round about him while he preached: at the voice of one wretch of the basest of the people, they began to cry out one by one tumultuously; *How long (saith he) shall wee suffer this hireling Doctor, which (procured for his hire by the Gentlemen) is come hither, bringing words of sale, and a tongue bound with rewards? but we will cast a bridle upon their intollerable power, and will hold them bound with the cords of our Law, spite of their hearts.*

*Conceit is
strong.* Then the common people began to murmur, and openly to rage; and many, stirred vp with the speech of this varlet, vrged the matter with more bitter words and threats, yea, and fearfull speeches of some were heard, and dangerous, which came also to his owne eares. Some of them cried out fiercely, *It were good that he which hath spoken so well, and hath powdered his Sermon with such eloquent words and sentences, were compelled to come downe, being shot through with pikes and arrowes.* Wherevpon a great feare came vpon this good man at that time, and vnto this feare was added the terrour of another euill suspected: for he himselfe felt vnder his feet the poynts of the speares, and Iauelins, and was in great doubt, least he should be

a view of Ketts Campe.

be thrust thorow of the raging multitude. Neuerthelesse, it was afterward perceiued, that there was no such cause of feare: for all that were vnder the tree (for the most part) had *Matthew* in great reputation, and imbraced him with all loue and kindnesse, and were greatly glad of his comming thither. For they hoped it would haue come to passe, that the people being strooken in conscience with his words, and made more tractable, or afraid of their wickednesse and villany, would repent of their doing, or at the least, remit somewhat of their wonted furie and crueltie; and by this meanes, all that were present against their wills, might obtaine more libertie. Howsoeuer it was, hee was exceedingly afraid, and seemed to bee in great danger.

At what time on the sudden came *Thomas*, of whom wee spake before, Vicar of *S. Martins*, hauing gotten two or three Musicians vnto him, who began to sing, *Te Deum*, in English, with solemne Musicke, and distinct notes, elegantly set for the delight of the eare: by the sweetnesse of which Song, they being rauished (for they were vnwonted to Musicke) their cruell and raging minds (bewitched with these vnaccustomed delights) by little and little were appeased.

Matthew hauing gotten this opportunitie, thought it not good to tarrie, while either these had made an end of their Song, or the other should begin anew to rage; therefore coming downe from the Oke with his brother (as hee could get out) he went from the Camp. And as they were going downe *Saint Leonards Hill*, toward *Pockethorpe Gates*, they came vpon him, and other ministers of that societie, following him with tumultuous clamours, which contended with him chiefly for the great seale, whereby he had licence to preach.

Rebels desirous of the great Seales

Matthew therefore perceiuing, that all were infected with this villanie, as it were, running headlong with deadly furie and madnes, being wearied with such tumults, and lamenting the euils of his Countrey, escaping priuily what way he could, leaueh his brother *Thomas Parker* behind him, to reason with them of the matters, and by this meanes, withdrew himselfe from their furie.

Norfolkes Furies, or

The next day after, *Matthew Parker* going into *Saint Clements* Church, from one of the Lessons appointed to be read, taketh vp the cause againe, to speake something of these pernicious tumults; many of the conspirators standing round about him, at what time they said nothing: but waiting his comming out of the Church, full of rage they stood round about him, and being come out, they followed him presently, saying; They vnderstood he had three or foure good and able Geldings, which might serue the King; therefore they willed him, that immediately after dinner they should be ready, for they were to vse them presently. Hercunto *Matthew* answered little or nothing, but called vnto him speedily a Smith, and taking the shooes off the feete of some of them, he caused them to be pared to the quicke. The other hee willed to bee anointed with greene Coperasse all ouer, as though they had bene tired with ouermuch trauell, and dressed with medicine. The Rebels supposing the matter to be euen so indeede (for anon after, as they were led to pasture, seeing some swaddled about the feet, and other anointed with greene medicine) they left off their purpose. *Matthew* not long after going out at the gates, as it were, to walke about two miles from the City had his horse brought him to Kringlesford bridge, where he tooke their barks, and began his iourney towards Cambridge. But in the way, what he saw, what he heard, what furies and villanies by the seditious (which met him in his iourney) he beheld, to speake of all, were an infinite labour. Neuerthelesse, by the goodnesse of God (when he had escaped all these garboyles, and popular hurliburlies) at the length, being free from so great dangers, he came safe to Cambridge.

The speech therefore of this worthy man (as an Oracle from heauen) was after this manner wickedly neglected and despised of most vile and beastly persons, forsaken not onely of all health, but of all hope; which, although at that time, blind & headlong through fury and madnes (as deadly, & to so great meanes of recouering their libertie, an enemy and dangerous) the despised and refused, yet without all doubt, from the most dolesfull chances which ensued, the horror

The Rebels
deceived.

a view of Ketts Campe:

rouer of Gods vengeance possessed all their soules. For (as we said before) hee was the minister of this heavenly voyce, that quenching as it were, so great a fire of mischiefe in their mindes, they would speedily repent: least the impietic of Treason, spreading further, should at length become lamentable to their Countrey, and in the end sorrowfull, and deadly to themselves: for all things that were diuinely, and wittily spoken by him (as though they had beene fitted by destiny to the people of Norfolke) came to passe: And the Rebels falling from one villanie to another, receiued at the last condigne punishment for their so great furies.

In the meane time, the Rebels (of whom we spake before) thirsting after the goods, and fortunes of Great men, had filled all places with robbery & theft. Being now satiate and glutted with the spoyles, they turned at length from the desire of the prey, to violence and crueltie; going through all the Countrey of Norfolke, threatening terroure & perill to all that would not stand on their part. And now the worshipfull, and Gentlemen (in all places whithersoever their rage carried them) being taken and brought into the Castle, it caused such a generall feare vpon all men; that many forsaking house, and inheritance, and changing their apparel, lest being perceiued in their flight & iourney, they might be knowne, escaped by obscure & by pathes: & fearing all extremitie from the Enemy, hid themselves in Caues of the earth, and thicke woods. And many hauing horse and cart, were constrained to serue; and if they had none, were compelled to get elsewhere. And vnto these was commanded (that bestowing their labour and bearing their owne charges) they should carry corne and victuall to the Campe at Moushold. To whom, except they presently obeyed, was threatned the destruction of their houses and fields, and violence to their wiues and children. Moreover what worshipfull persons and Gentlemen soeuer they tooke (and they tooke many) them they bound surely with cords, as though in all villanie they had exceeded themselves. Many were deliuered to be kept in Norwich, and some committed to the prison, commonly called the Guild Hall, others

Norfolkes Furies, or

*The City
treasury forced
to ayde
the Rebels.*

*The Rebels
pretence.*

*A treacherous
forgerye.*

to the Castle. Some shut vp in the Earle of Surryes house, as theeves and felons : Yea hereunto it came, that if at any time they wanted money (which they wanted often) they compelled the Maior of the City, out of the common treasure, alwayes to supply their necessity. Whose importune demands, if the Maior had denied, without all doubt, they had emptied the treasury, and set the house on fire, and brought a miserable plague and destruction vpon all mens goods. And surely they often entred wicked counsell for the rising of the City ; and the thing had beene done vndoubtedly, if by the industry and diligence of the Maior, they had not beene alwayes put by their hope, and induour. Notwithstanding many Gunnes, and much Artillery, and instruments of warre, whatsoeuer could be found in the City, they tooke and carryed away (fearing least any thing might happen heereafter at any time against them) and carried them into the Campe, charging moreouer all the Cittizens, they should be ready at the first call to defend and helpe them, if neede require : Crying out, that they were the Kings friends, and being vniustly oppressed, had taken vpon them the defence of the Lawes, and of the Kings Maiestie. And not contented with this, they abused the Kings name to serue their villanie, and wretchednesse. Moreouer there were certaine Commissions sent from the Kings Maiesty, giuing authority vnto diuers worshipfull, and Gentlemen, whose names were inserted in the Commissions, with commandement carefully to preuent the dangers that might insue to the Common-wealth, & to provide that these sturres and commotions might be repressed in the beginning. When they had gotten these letters, putting out the names of the men of Worship, they caused their owne names to be written in, and pulling off the Kings Seales, set them to forged Commissions of their owne, and setting them vp in open places, abused the ignorant people that knew not this great deceite. And now they were come to such rage and madnesse, as the fury and force of so great tumults, could not be restrained neither by the gouernours, nor yet by *Kett* himselfe, the arch and chiefe Rebel.

Moreouer

a view of Ketts Campe.

Moreover, they held them for enemies (not onely) which refused to ioyne with them in their villanies, but many good Citizens (which to saue themselves fled out of the City, with their wiues & children) they accounted enemies: Who being driuen out of their houses, through the feare of so great danger (when they durst remaine no longer any where) wandered here and there, seperated and dispersed, by the meanes of this generall rage and violence: And with exceeding lamentation, and many teares bewayled the iniquity of those times, & the miserable condition of their Country. Moreover, they threaten the City with fire and burning, inso much as they which remained in it, looked for nothing else but the ouerthrow and ruine of all things. In the Campe was an horrible and lamentable fate of things; for when there met together a great multitude of theeves and bankrouns, from all parts of England, whom the hope of prey, and the desire of ease called from their daily labour, and tilling of the ground: such monsters of mischief were conceived, and such vnlawfull lusts in all kind of daliance, that my tongue abhorreth, and is ashamed to tell.

*Jalenesse the
mother of
mischiefe.*

This also is most euident, that as they had brought an vn-
speakeable waste, and desolation vpon all fields and houses on
euery side, so whatsoeuer was brought into the Campe, was
quickly spent in most gluttonous manner, surfetting and re-
uelling: Inso much as it seemeth almost incredible, how so
much prouision could be deuoured in so short a time. For be-
sides Swannes, Geese, Hennes, Ducks, and all kind of fowles
without number, about three thousand Bullocks, and twenty
thousand Sheepe, were royotously spent in the Campe within
few dayes. Besides paled parkes, and hedged (wherein Deere
were kept) were pulled downe and laide open, and what
Deere soeuer they could any way come by, them they violent-
ly tooke and carried away. Nothing was shut vp to their
lust, no regard had of future times, no foresight of the euils
that might ensue, no measure of wickednesse and wasting, but
all places were ouerthrowne and emptied in a miserable sort:
and such a slaughter was made of Sheepe, and other cattell

*3000 Bul-
locks and
20000.
Sheepe spent
in few
daies.*

*Good pennys
worris in
the Campe.*

Norfolkes Furies, or

*Wretched
cruelty.*

euery where, as they sold openly a Weather for a groat, the head & purtenance, as contemptible and vile meate, were cast away, because there was none in the abundance of more dainties that would eate them. What should I remember the spoyling of Groves and Woods, which were almost vterly rooted vp, & cut downe by the ground? all which, as much as could be cut, they burned, or which is more vile, they consumed in building their dens and lodgings. Moreouer, there is added to this so terrible licentiousnesse (the companion for the most part of such practices) cruelty. For these filthy beasts, and of all people, the vilest, laide chaines vpon the most honest and harmelesse men, and manicles and fetters vpon many, wherewith they compelled them, two and two together, and made them indure long the most bitter torture, and butchery of the Gaole.

Moreouer, they appoint to euery of the gates, and entrance into the City, Porters, that none should issue out, and command the Constables of the Wards, to see that none went out of the City. And a great company of rude Countrymen were gathered together; who were appointed to watch and ward in certaine places: these men were provided for by the Constables, to the satisfying of their desire, insomuch that many honest men, consuming their stocks in so great and wastefull expences, became vterly impouerished for euer. And the hatred conceived against all in generall, that, most cruelly they vttered vpon those that they could come by.

*Wharton
badly ear-
ried alive
to prison.*

There was at that time one *Wharton* (a man of great courage, but not fauoured of the people) he being led towards the City to the Castle, bound with cords as a thiefe, a great companie of Rebels went round about him to defend him, least hee should haue bene slaine in the way by the vnruely multitude. But neither his good behauiour towards them, nor honest promise, neither the diligent care of the Rebels appointed to guard him, were sufficient to defend him, who escaped hardly that he was not murdered: for many attempted his death and spoyle, his body also in many places was stabbed in with the points of their Speares, and Pikes.

Moreouer,

a view of Ketts Campe.

Moreover, it hapned about the time that this was done, that the Rebels were going towards the City, & haling one of Molton as prisoner, against whom they burned with most cruell hatred; because hee was alwayes a subtile fellow, and a man set to sale for money (for he was a Lawyer) and as ment thought of a reuenging minde, and one that vsed to raise vp Spirits, with fearefull signes, & superstitious wonders. While therfore (as is said before) this man of Molton was drawne out of a wood (by the bewraying of a certaine woman) where he had hid himselfe a little before among thorns and bryers, for lacke of better prouision, him they haled with them with all reproch and contumely, the heauens thundering horribly (not without the great astonishment of them that heard it) also mighty showres fell, mixt with haile, which couered the earth and was very deepe, not farre from the Oke, called *the Oke of*

*A horrible
thunder,
rayne with
hail;*

Reformation. But this fearefull Tempest, as a signe from heauē, was so farre from appalling, or terrifying them, that as if they had beene stirred vp by a heauenly voice, they are more fierce to all kind of villanie, and more incensed then before. And with no lesse Tempest were the mindes of the Worshipfull Gentlemen, whom the Clownes (with notable cruelty, and detestable fury, raging, vniustly held in bands) afflicted.

*The Gentle-
men in
great danger.*

All which either teared death every day (where of some surely haue repored to haue felt (most vnderferued; or else more grievous torture then death it selfe: and whatsoener else might be deuised by these filthy Robbers. For certaine of them (as if they had committed some notable villanie) were summoned before the company of these desperate Persons, as vnto iudgement; and being set before the Oke, as at the Barr, were compelled to plead their cause out of chaines: and when the ignorant and rude multitude were asked what they would haue done with them; all as with one mouth cryed out: *Let them be hanged, Let them be hanged* And when the Gentlemen inquired againe of them, why they should vse such cruell speeches, especially against them whom they knew not, and were guilty of no crime: they fiercely answered; Such words of others were vsed towards them, and therefore they would vse the

*Ketts triall
of prisoners.*

*A Rebels
reason.*

Norfolkes Furies, or

the same againe to them; and had nothing else to object. Though there were others that gave this a reason of their cruell sentence, that they were Gentlemen, and therefore to be taken out of the way: for they knew well, if once they might get the victorie, they should indure at their hands all kinde of torment, and crueltie. And therefore it were better their liues should bee taken away, whom now they had in bands (so should they enjoy their ease, and securitie) then to giue vnto them the vse thereof, (if it were but one houre) of whom anon after they might bee slaine as sheepe. So enuied, at this time, and hated, was the name of a man of Worship, or Gentleman, as the basest of the people, burning with more then hostile hatred, desired to extinguish, and vtterly cut off, not onely the Gentry themselves, but if it were possible, all the off-spring and hope of them.

*Hatred of
the Gentry.*

In this sort, when all the Countrey of Norfolk in a manner was shaken and beaten with the bloody tempests of these dangerous tumults, and now almost twenty dayes had passed from the beginning, and nothing in the meane season any where done, but wasting, burning, robbing, and all things not only miserable to behold, but horrible and fearefull to heare: so great grieve had now possessed all good men, and especially the Cittizens of Norwich: as at the sight of this lamentable fate of their Countrey, they were almost, with continuall sorrow and teares, consumed. To resist so great an inconuenience they could not, by reason of so great multitude of desperate persons which now were gathered together from all parts, into the Campe. And that which is more, to take vp Armes without the commandment of the King, was forbidden by Law, as is aforesaid. And because nothing as yet was heard from the Kings Councell, fearing daily the destructions, and firing of the City, all hope of safetie for the most part being taken away, and being destitute of all counsell, they remaine within the wallles of the City.

*Sutterton
at London.*

There was at that time by chance at London, one *Leonard Sutterton*, a Cittizen of Norwich, which fled thither for the safetie of his life, as out of the common flame, and burning.
The

a view of Ketts Campe.

The Kings Councell sent for him, to enquire and find out all the purposes and intents of the Rebels. *Sutton* declareth that which he knoweth; namely, that a great multitude of vngodly persons were gathered together as mighty waters, that these brought calamitie, and a lamentable plague vpon all places where they came. That the number increaseth euery day, that no villany can be thought of, which they haue not determined, that the best men are laid hold of, and led away bound with chaines, houses rifled, fields wasted, woods burnt and cut downe, all kind of beasts killed, through rage and fury, nothing left any where vntouched, but by a popular frenzie all things consumed. Also destruction and ruine hang ouer the citie, except it be very speedily preuented. Notwithstanding he hoped, yea, and he heard some secretly say, that there were many in the Campe, and in those denues of wretched men, which if they had any hope of the Kings fauour, and that they might escape without punishment, would willingly cast off their weapons, and imbrace the Kings pardon. Therefore he besought, and earnestly, and most humbly intreated, that by publike Proclamation, he would of his clemency grant pardon, and impunity to as many as would depart from that assembly; for so he supposeth those meetings will easily be dissolued.

His aduice and counsell being approued by the authoritie and iudgement of the King, they appoynt and decree, that it pleaseth the Kings Maiesty, to provide a remedy in time for the distressed & troubled Commonwealth; whereby she may recouer her health againe, being once eased of those dangerous stirs, and hurts of sedition, whereinto the plague of disloyalty had now brought her. Notwithstanding, he would try all meanes, before he would cut of that which is corrupt, and contagious (lest he should bring a maime vpon the rest of the body.) Therefore he decreed, that the punishment long due vnto their obstinacie, vnchristianness, vngraciousness, and sensuality, should be deferred for a time and hope of safetie should be offered, if they would abstaine from their enterprise begun. The fidelitie of the King is pledged, and all feare of

Norfolkes Furies, or

Seueritie taken away, so as by clemency and gentlenesse, they may be brought to peace, and a better mind.

These things, after this manner being consulted vpon, and decreed, this only remained; that this clemency and fauour of the Kings Maiesty might be made knowne without delay to the common people.

*An Herauld
sent to Nor-
wich.*

To this end an Herauld of Armes is sent post to Norwich, and for the more expedition, Leonard Sutturton is ioyned fellow with him. When he came to Norwich, from thence they goe presently into the Campe; where the Herauld standing with his coat of Armes before the Oke with a loud voice, so as all that were round about him might heare, he said:

*Proclama-
tion.*

HEarken all you that be heere, and thou Kett, Capitaine of mischief, and as many of you as are present, giue care. Although the manner of our Ancestors, and the dignitie of this Empire, and the Maiestie of the name of a King, seeme to require, that you which haue wickedly taken vpon you Armes against your Country, and haue cast your selues into open Conspiracy and Rebellion, being put to flight by sword & fire, should receiue due punishment for the wickednes which yee haue committed: yet notwithstanding, so great is the kindnesse and clemency of the Kings Maiesty, that those, whose heinous offence craueth for condigne punishment, of his singular and incredible fauour, he will haue preserued with safetie. And therefore commandeth, that forthwith euery man cast off his armour, that they forsake the Campe, and this Deme of theeues, and euery one to depart to his owne house. And if you haue done this thing being deceiued, you haue your pardon, and Warrant of impunitie, of all the euils yee haue done: but if yee shall remaine in your former minde, and purpose of Wickednesse, he Will surely reuenge all the hurts and villanies that you haue done, as is meet, and with all seuerity of punishment. Neither will he suffer any longer remaine, to the ouerthrow of the whole kingdome, the things that are to be cut off, and cannot be healed.

When he had thus proclaimed with a loud voice (as is said before) almost all the multitude cried, *God saue the Kings Maiestie.*

a view of Ketts Campe.

ieslie. Which cried, when they renewed againe, many kneeled downe on their knees, commending with teares this kindnes and clemency of the King, seldom heard of, which no doubt, all would haue imbraced, as those, whose minds began by little and little, with shame and feare, to be ouercome & mollified, had not the most wretched speeches of some, & the most perfidious perswasions of *Kett* himselfe, turned them from the studie of peace, and drawne them backe againe to consent to their wickednesse. For *Kett* very fiercely and stoutly answered: *Kings are wont to pardon wicked persons, not innocent and iust men; they, for their part, had deserved nothing, and were guiltie to themselves of no crime; and therefore despised such speeches as idle, and unprofitable to their businesse.* And so turning to his company, he desired them not to leaue him, nor to be faint-hearted, but remember with what conditions they bound themselves, either to other, and that he, for his part, was ready to bestow his life (if need were) for their safetie.

Ketts Answer.

Unholy League.

When he had, in rage and furie, spoken these words, the Herald charged this beastly man (and infamous in so many points of villany) with treason against the Kings Maiesty, and pronounceth him a Traitor, and guiltie of high Treason. Morcouer, comandeth *John Petibone*, the Maiors Sword-bearer, to arrest this cursed carter of an actiō of treason, against the King: but then they began a stir on euery side, this way, & that way strining with no lesse stout, then dangerous contention. The Herald seeing the minds of the people so soone to fall away againe (whom before, through the denouncing of peace, he had somewhat mollified) and with *Ketts* words, as with spurs of furie, to be stirred vp againe; and from the hope of health, which before they seemed to imbrace, to be intangled againe, in their former wickednesse and villany, departed from the Campe. Yet many, notwithstanding, followed him, and forsaking their former purpose, and casting off their weapons, betooke themselves to the Kings mercie. All these, with the Maior, and *Thomas Aldrick*, went into the Citie, and forthwith the Maior commanded the Gates to be shut, especially Bishops Gates, because from thence

Ketts pronounced; Traytor.

Many forsake the Campe.

Norfolkes Furies, or

*Gentlemen
set at liber-
ty, admitted
to Counsell.*

directly (except speedily, by this aduice they had beene pre-
uented) the Rebels might breake into the city. Moreover, all
the Gentlemen, of whom we spake before, that were thrown
into the Castle by *Ketts* company, were loosed from their
bonds and imprisonment, and set at liberty, and were admit-
ted into Counsell with the Maior, and his Brethren, and their
aduice required which way best, the assault of the enemy
might be let and hindred. Again, they deuised for the de-
fence of the City, lest by the breaking in of the Rebels, and
licentiousnesse of the souldiers, all should goe to hauck. It
was thought best in conclusion, that the City should be de-
fended on euery side the gates & walls kept, watch and ward
to be had, all enterance to be shut vp: whereby the means of
transporting victuals, being cut off, & taken away on euery
side, the mindes of the Rebels being strooken through want
of victuall, and weary of the warres, might faint at length.

*Delay breed-
eth dan-
ger.*

Of these things which they long time debated betweene
themselves, deliberating, & consulting, without *Judges*, there
came messengers vnto them from the Gates trembling, and
bringing fearefull tidings: that many of the Citizens had
bound themselves to the fellowship of this villany, and that
some of them had let in many of *Ketts* Campe into the City.
When this great and sudden danger, vnlooked for, came to
passe, & the Rebels were now entred the City, all things im-
mediately seemed to goe to ruine, & feare possessed the minds
of all. Request was made therefore, (and it was easily obta-
ned of the Magistrates of the city) that the gentlemen should
be shut vp in the Castle as before, lest peradventure while
they might be seen at liberty in the city, & free from bonds,
wherewith of late they had beene holden, the mindes of the
Rebels full of fury and rage, should by that occasion be stirred
vp to murder, and bloudshed. Therefore they were all called
for, and againe committed to close prison. Notwithstanding
it was afterward vnderstood, that the enemies were gone a-
gain out of the city into the Camp the same way they came.
When this danger was ouer, the Maior & his Brethren, per-
ceiuing the Conspirators to plot on euery side the death and
de-

*The Gentle-
men shut vp
in prison.
again.*

a view of Ketts Campe.

destruction of men & goods, they gaue themselves wholly to study for the preservation of the Citie. Wherefore ten of the greatest peeces of Ordinance were planted against the enemies in the ditch (called the Castle ditch) and well placed for the defence of the Citie, if any force and assault should be made. *Ordinance in the Castle ditch.* Moreouer, they appoint watch and ward, especially in those places, where through tract of time, the walls were weake and decayed: Who were commanded forthwith to remaine in those places; that if any danger should happen from the enemy in the night, they might presently with stones, Pikes, and other provision, be driven from the walls, and Gates of the City. The rest of the multitude were commanded, that all of them armed, should be ready in the Market place, and crosse streets of the City, for every occasion.

And because it seemed that the Ordinance (whereof we spake) placed in the Castle ditch, and ruines of the walls, did not much annoy the enemy, nor bring any defence vnto the city: At the comandement of the Maior they were all broght into the plain, & speedily bestowed in the Meddowes which lie to the lowest part of the City, and all the night following (for the most part) was spent in fearefull shot on both sides. *A fearefull night.*

The next day, the Rebels (perceining of all that tumult in the night, more feare then hurt to the Citie: because the bullets from their Ordinance, mounting ouer the city, had done no harme) brought all the Ordinance they had, from the hill, into the plaine, and planting them at the bottome of the hill, began to assault the City afresh: but because soone after, the Campe beganne to be distressed for victuall, that they might more commodiously bring provision from the places neere adioyning, they agree to make truce with the Citizens for a time. Therefore they ordaine to this office as Ambassadors, one *James Williams*, and *Ralph Sutton*, beastly men, and of the common people of the City of Norwich the basest. These came presently from the Campe to the City Gates, with a Banner of Truce in their hands, and by the permission of the Citizens, were brought to the Maior and his Brethren, and are sayd to speake after this manner.

Norfolkes Furies, or

Ketts & use.

O V^r Captaine Ket and his Souldiers, intreateth of this City, and of you the Maior, and your Brethren, Peace & Truce, for a few dayes. Whereby he may haue liberty (as the custome was of late) to transport victuall thorow the City, which thing, except yee grant, he will breake in by force into the City, and threatneth destruction by fire and sword.

The Maiors
answerc.

H^Ereunto the Maior answered, that they were most wretched Traytors, clad with all disloyaltie and villany, seldome heard of. Therefore he would yeeld nothing unto their vniust demands, neither was it lawfull for him, if he would, especially unto them the vilest men that euer were borne. That they had committed so many, and such intollerable villanies, whereby they deserved, not only to be shut out of the Citie, but also (if it could be) rased out of the nature of mankinde. That they despised the Kings Maiesty, wasted the Country, destroyed the City of Norwich, almost on euery side had branded an euerlasting note of reproch for villany and treason vpon themselves and their posterity, all places through force and cruelty polluted, troubled, vexed, and destroyed. Notwithstanding doe they intreat to be admitted into the Citie ? to be Citizens, to be partakers of the benefits thereof, and diuine exercises ? And doe they intreat at the last that their want might be supplied ? What ? doe they not repent of the wickednesse whereunto they haue vowed themselves ? What ? not so much as are ashamed ? Verily I know not whether are more wicked they that haue done these things ; or more shamelesse they that make request for them. Doe they hope of the Maior ? And of the same Maior, whom of late they made to suffer the shame of imprisonment ? Of this City which they wish ouerthrowne by the foundation ? Of the people of Norwich, vpon whom they haue brought violence, and the danger of Warre on euery side ? Corne and victuall ; to be ministred vnto them (as meane to the furies ?) What madnesse were this at length to see ? Let them be packing therefore, let them be packing, and tell Ket, that wicked Captaine of these outrageous villanies, these things : The Citizens of Norwich wil obey the Kings Maiesty not Traytors to their Countrey, and most cruell beasts : And that hee esteemeth little of the dangers and feares, they intend against the City.

a view of Ketts Campe.

Citie. Let them breake in, destroy, cast downe, cut off, lay euē with the ground, and make spoile of all things: but let them know, that God is the rewarder, and the reuenger. And let them tremble at length in the conscience of so great wickednesse: for they shall, no doubt, ere long, be severely punished, which they haue insly drawne vpon themselves by their fury and madnesse.

These things with speed returned to Kett, and his companions in the Campe, being much mooued herat; with a braine-sicke rage (as wild furies) they came running downe the hill with a cruell and despitefull noise, crying out. And when they came neere the Gates, they praised with all their forces to breake into the citie; but being driuen backe with pikes and arrowes, they left that enterprife. At that time all the Ordnance (as was said before) being placed in the meddowes beneath the citie, was spent vpon the enemy: but for lacke of powder, and want of skill in the Gunners, to small or little purpose. Yet many being shot with arrowes were wounded; which when they fell thicke vpon the ground, the beardless boyes of the countrey (whereof there were a great number) and others of the dregs of the people, men most filthy, gathered them vp, and carried them to the enemy: And the minds of them all were so inflamed, as the very naked and vnarmed boyes (as though a certaine frenzie had bereaued them of the sense of vnderstanding) running about, prouoked our men with all reprochfull speeches. There was added also to their importune cursed words, an odious, & inhumane villany: for (with reuerence to the Readers) one of these cursed boyes, putting downe his hose, and in derision turning his bare buttocks to our men, with an horrible noise and out-cry, filling the aire (all men beholding him) did that which a chaste tongue shameth to speake, much more a sober man to write: but being shot thorow the buttocks, one gaue him, as was meet, the punishment he deserued. It is reported also, that some hauing the arrowes sticking fast in their bodies (a thing fearefull to tell, drawing them out of the green wounds with their owne hands, gaue them (as they were dropping with blood) to the Rebels

A beastly villany.

A fearefull & desperate crueltie.

Norfolkes Furies, or

Rebels that were about them, whereby yet at the least, they might be turned vpon vs againe : so great a desire was there almost in all ages of spoiling, and so great a thirst of shedding blood.

*The enemies
pollicie.*

In the meane season, when on the other side of the Citie, a fearfull cry began; *To your Weapon, To your Weapon; Citizens, if ye be men, to your Weapon, the enemies are entred the Citie :* and all men on the sudden ran thither, as is the manner of men in feare, where specially the greatest tumult and noise is heard. The Rebels beholding these things from the hill, and perceiuing the Citizens thin vpon the walls, and before the gates of the citie, resolued presently to enter the citie where it was voyd of defence. There the boyes (of whom we spake before) and a great company of Country clownes, did hazard a thing not onely marueilous to see, but incredible to heare. For the vnarmed multitude, and others, part with Clubs and Swords, others with Speares, Staues and Ianelins, (as chaunce could arme euery man on the sudden) cast themselues headlong into the Riuer that compasseth the Citie, at the Bridge, called Bishops-Gate Bridge. Who, without feare swimming ouer, and flying to the Gates with out-cries, and most tumultuous noise, strooke such a terroure in the mindes of all men, as there was none almost, which thought not that day, the day of doome, both to their citie, and to themselues. Therefore all for the most part (being afraid and discomfited) fled; and as euery man could find the way to his house, & the secret places thereof, they creepe in, leauing the citie vndefended. But the Rebels, pulling off the barres of the gates, whatsoeuer Ordnance, or Instruments of warre they found in the citie, they caryed with them into the Campe. There, when some of our friends among them vpon the miserable sight of these things, were stricken with sorrow and compassion, and with lamentable voyce, and watry eyes, prayed God to turne these calamities from the citie. The boyes & Country clownes, which stood round about, mocked them, calling them Traitors, and in most vile manner they were vexed, and grieved, with curlings and reuillings. But the Gates after this sort set open (as
was

a view of Ketts Campe.

was said before) when all things were disordered through the boldnesse, and violence of the Rebels (for they came to and fro out of the Campe into the City.) The Herald (for as yet he was in the City, neither was the last day appoynted by the King (for the multitude to lay downe their weapons) yet past) came with the Maior into the market place, accompanied with a great number of Cittizens.

There againe in the Kings name, hee commandeth them to put off their armour, to leaue the Campe, euery one to depart home to his owne house, and to vse reuerently and humbly the Kings mercy and clemencie. If they would so doe; then they should be safe, and free from al punishment. Otherwise, there is nothing to be looked for: but grieuous torments, bitter death, and all extreamity. When hee had made an end of speaking, the Rebels cryed out very arrogantly and fiercely, saying: Let him depart with a pestilence, and on the devils name, with his idle promises: He was mad, that insafing such flattering speeches into their eares, did beleue that they being bewitched with such intising words, would be oppressed, & circumvented in the end. They detested such mercy, and vtterly defied it; as which in apparant offering a slender and vaine hope of impunity, would cut off treacherously all safety.

Pardon offered againe.

Pardon refused.

The Herald perceiuing now all of them giuen ouer, and (as it were) bondslaves to fury and villany: and that they could neither by the feare of punishment, or hope of impunity be brought from their intended wickednesse: without any thing done presently, leaueth the City, and returneth to the Court. Soone after whose departure the Rebels commanded *Leonard Sutterton* to bee brought before them, that so they might lay him in chaines: because hee had beene companion with the Herald in his journey. But *Sutterton* vnderstanding the matter: fearing also least the mad, and turbulent people, burning towards him with malice (as they did towards all good men) might deale cruelly with him, hid himselfe priuily in the City amongst his friends and kindred.

Leonard Sutterton sought.

Then *Ket* tooke the Maior, *Robert Watson*, *William Rogers*, The Maior
F *John put in prison*

Norfolkes Furies, or

John Homersone, William Brampton, & many others, & com-
manded them to be brought out of the City into the Campe,
and so to prison, where chaines were put vpon them all, and
they were shut vp in Mount Surrey, and there remained pri-
soners, and in irons, vntill the last day of this conspiracie; at
the length some of them were set at liberty, others cruelly
slaine.

*Kett distressed
maketh
the worst
choise.*

While these and the like were tumultuously done in the
Campe; *Kett* perceiuing the matter was come to this passe,
that he must of necessity, either haue a bloody victory against
his Country, or else shortly receiue an end worthy his deser-
uing, thought it best for his affaires, if hee could draw a huge
multitude together, for the increase of his Army. Wherefore
he allured by rewards, and faire promises, all fugitiues on e-
uery side, as many as could bee gathered together, and men
that had nothing to take to, and were without hope of any
thing, to ioyne themselves to the fellowship of this cursed
company. Whereupon, it is incredible to tell, how great, and
almost innumerable multitudes of gracelesse persons, on the
sodaine were assembled.

*The Citizens
carefull of
their Maior.*

But the Citizens tooke it grieuoufly, that their Maior, a
worthy and vpright man, should bee holden bound of wret-
ched murderers, and as it now seemed, thirsty of blood: more-
ouer in bonds should sustaine the contumely, and shame of
the prison: fearing also least in the end hee might bee slaine
by violence: because some of them threatned him ma-
ny grieuous things: others scurrilously and scoffing, iested at
the good mans name, and that dangerously, as pretending
death vnto him after a sort. For being called *Codde*, by name,
and there is a fish of the Sea called after the same manner (in
Latine called *Capito*) in contempt of the worthy Maiors
name, and to his no little danger, one varlet ministring occa-
sion vnto another of laughter and scoffing, they made an O,
yes; and cryed, As many as would come to the Campe to-
morrow, should buy a Cods head for a penny. Hereupon the
Citizens fearing least the seditious should determine any thing
grieuously against him: and being marueilously troubled in
minde,

*The Maior
in great dan-
ger.*

a view of Ketts Campe.

minde, and carefull of the Maiors danger, hauing deferred so well of them; they came vnto *Thomas Aldrich*, complayning one by one, of this importunate boldnesse, and vnbridled violence; This *Aldrich* (as we said before) was a man beloued of al men; and ruled with such wisdom, grauity, and modesty (for he was a man of a fine and sharpe wit) that euen his name was fearefull to the most barbarous enimie. For, when al men loued him exceedingly, maruailing at his singular courtessie and modesty, in as much as among the chiefe of the Rebels, he had that command in short time, as neither his aduice, nor enterprises were at any time in vaine. Therefore, much of the goods that were taken away of the Rebels by violence, through his industry were restored again to the owners, & many pestilent attempts of the seditious, by his prouidence & diligence were restrained. When therfore he vnderstood in how great danger the safety of the life of the Maior was: being moued with the in lignity of the thing, he went to *Kett* into the Campe, and willed him to set at liberty, and out of bonds, the Maior of the City. Hereunto, when *Kett*, as it were perplexed in minde, said nothing. *Aldrich* cryed with a loud voyce, *Art thou not ashamed, wretched Traytor, to hold in prison and irons, I say, not alone an harmlesse man, but a Maior, which is the Kings Maiesties most faithfull Licutenant? Art thou so fierce and cruell, that when through ryot and excessse, thou hast wasted the goods and commodities of all men, thou canst not now bee satisfied, nor filled, except thou mayest drinke up at last also the blood of innocent persons? Therefore thou the wretchedst man the earth beareth, command him forth with to be brought out of prison.*

*Aldrich
speech to Kett
for the Ma-
iors liberty.*

These words, as flashes of lightning, sharply bent against *Kett* (whether it were for the reuerence of the man that spake, or which is most like, of a conscience of his wickednesse) strooke such a feare and terrour in him, as the thing which others could not obtaine with intreaty and all perswasion, he brought to passe with threats and grauity of speech. By whose wisdom, the Maior hauing obtained his liberty, although he could not altogether auoid al the storms of that turbulent time

Norfolkes Furies, or

yet he scaped happily both the grieuousnesse of imprisonment, and danger of his life. Wherefore, having libertie to goe all about in the City, his care and diligence was a great comfort to many of the Citizens afterward, against those euils which at that time oppressed the City. And for as much as he could not sit continually in the gouernment of the City, because (for the most part) hee was constrained to abide in the enemies Campe, he deputed one *Augustine Steward* in his roome, to take the charge of defending, and gouerning the City in his absence. Who taking vnto him, *Henry Bacon*, and *John Atkinson*, then Sheriues of Norwich: ruled the City carefully, & kept all the Citizens easily in order (except the vnruely) whom no good order could command. But here must needs bee remembred, what seuer, and sower Iudges, the seditious were vpon them; whom hauing in prison and bonds, they afflicted with all opprobry, and shame; whose cruelty and wickednesse was so great, as those, whom they had first oppressed with vn-speakeable villanie, and seldome heard of, them (at the length vexed, and afflicted with extreame miseries) they deliuered to the mad multitude to be flaine. For a day was appointed, when they that were in hold, should be brought forth openly as malefactors, that (after a preposterous manner of Iudgement) a quest might passe on them. Then *Kett* openly, all men beholding him, went vpon the Oake (which they called the Oake of Reformation) & there sate downe: every one of the prisoners in order were called by their names: then his manner was to inquire of his fauorites, & companions in that villany, what they thought of them. The furious varlets being made inquisitors, and Iudges of the liues of innocent men; if they found nothing of the man in question, cryed out, *A good man, hee is a good man*; and therefore ought to bee set at liberty. But if by the least suspicion of any small crime, his fame that was named, was but once touched; or if any thing (though the least) were found wherein perhaps hee had offended any one of them: some one (of the people) answered; whose voyce the other of the common sort followed, as it were stirred vp of the furies; *Let him bee hanged, Let him bee hanged:*

*The order of
tryng inno-
cent men,*

a view of Ketts Campe.

hanged : although they were vtterly ignorant of the man in question, whether white or blacke, old or young (as ore whose name was neuer head of before) yet after this manner they were alwayes wont to cry out.

And in this manner these pestilent Traytors, not led by iudgement or reason (least they should be vnlike themselves) but led by a certaine blinde and headlong rage of the minde, (as by a mighty Tempest) ostentines with a word, and as it were with a madde nod of their furies, they inflicted most cruell punishment vpon innocent and iust men. And surely so great was the strength of the disease, and as it were corruption that possessed the minds of them all : as being almost without sense, and through the crueltie of so great villanie hardened; they violated all Lawes of God and Man, with their great fury and boldnesse.

Not many daies after, by the commandement of the King, authority was giuen vnto *William Pari* Marquesse of Northampton, to leuy an Army of men with commandement to goe in all hast to the City of Norwich, and there to doe his indeuour : that because these so great furies could not by clemency and lenity be appeased, to pursue with fire and sword, *Kett* and his Confederates, as Traytors and most cruell Enemies to his Maiestie. Northampton, all things prepared and made ready to his liking, with fiftene hundred Souldiers (as was commanded) goeth shortly after towards Norwich. There were with him in his Armie two Lords, *Sheffield* and *Wentworth*, besides, *Anthony Denny*, *Richard Southwel*, *Ralph Sadler*, *John Gates*, *Thomas Paston*, *Henry Bedingfield*, *John Suliard*, *William Walgrane*, *John Cuntze*, *Thomas Cornwallies*, all Knights : to these of Esquires & Gentlemen aswell of England as of Italy a worthy traine. When they were now but a mile from the City, the Marquesse of Northampton sent presently an Herald, which (as the manner is) should denounce Warre to the City, except they would presently obey. By whom all things which are accustomed to be done (being proclaymed and performed in the City) *Augustine Steward* the Maiors Deputy sendeth speedily Messengers, to signifie vnto

Northampton's Army.
1500.

Lords
Knights.

Gentlemen.

Norfolkes Furies, or

*The Maiors
answer*

*The Maior
kept by a
guard in the
Campe,*

Codde the Maior (who was, as we said before, most against his will detain'd in the Campe) what commandments were imposed vpon the City in the Kings name by the Marquesse of Northampton. Hereunto speedily answer from the Maior was returned to the Herald : That neuer any thing happened more grieuous vnto him al his life time, then these euils, which brought in of most sedious persons, haue almost ouer-turned with an implacable villany his Country & City of Norwich, flourishing before. That (asmuch as by mans reason could be foreseene) hee had vsed all diligence that these tumults might haue been restrained at the beginning : yet could he not bring to that passe, by reason of the rage of the mischiefes, where-with the mindes of all were holden intangled. That he had indured the terror of imprisonment, the perill of death, finally all extremity at their hands, and at this time was holden in the Campe, with a guard of Souldiers round about him. Otherwise he would come himselfe without delay (as was meet) to the Marquesse of Northampton. Neuertheless, that the City might be kept the better in order, he had given his authority of gouernement to *Augustin Steward* a very carefull and wise man: least in his absence, the people through ignorance might fall a way from their duty. That the City should be at his commandement, and himselfe (if *Kett* would permit) would willingly come out of the campe and receiue him, and commit his owne, and the state of the City to his protection. This answer of the Maior was carryed with speede by the Herald to the Earle of Northampton. The Maiors Debuty, with the Sherifes, and a great multitude of Citizens following, went presently into the Armie of Northampton, vnto whom he deliuered the Sword (which is a signe of the Kings Maiesties presence, and of his Authority, & in the chiefe Cities of England is wont alwaies to be carryed before the Maior) declaring as the Maior had done before, that hee could not come himselfe (which he most desired) but that he and the chiefe of the City were come to deliuer the City themselves, and all that they had, vnto the faith, and authority of the King: they confesse there are many of the Citizens which could not be terrified.

a view of Ketts Campe.

fied: but that the would needes consent to the Rebels: but yet the greatest part of the best Citizens doe remaine still in their faith, and allegiance, and haue not ioyned themselves with the others, nor in any respect haue conspired against the Kings Maiestie, and that this part is ready, and willing to doe that which shall be inioyned them and most willing to receiue him & his Armie into the City. Northampton againe incouraged the hearts of the Citizens with good words and promised he would haue care of the City, and had good hope that ere long these great furies, wherewith now almost all things were set on fire should be suppressed. When he had made an end of speaking, he deliuered the Sword to *M. Southwell*, who carryed the same bare-headed before the Marquesse into the City. This honor by an old and solemne custome, is giuen alwayes to the Kings Lieutenants. And comming in at *Saint Stephens Gate*, he gaue commandement that all the Citizens should come vnto him into the Market place. There they long consulted, and many things of many were deuised, as well for the defence of the City, as for restraining the assault of the Enemye.

Then were appointed Watch and Ward vpon the Wallles and Citie Gates. And in all places, if any were thought too weake, were appointed armed men that might be ready vpon euery occasion.

These things thus appointed & performed, Northampton went at night vnto the house of the Maiors Debutie, and supped there with his company of Nobles and Gentlemen: when supper was ended, although through the tediousnesse of the iourney, and heat of the weather, all in the house were weary, yet they rested that night in their Armour, lest they might be taken vnawares.

And here it came to passe, whether by chance, or of set purpose, I cannot yet tell, that certaine Italians skirmished with a great company of the Rebels: and many wounds were giuen on both sides: but one of the Spaniards, while he went very boldly into the midst of the Rebels, being a valiant man, first, the multitude beset him round, at the length they tooke him,

Norfolkes Furies, or

him, and put him to a shamefull death: for taking away all his garments and furniture which were vpon him (very costly and cunningly wrought) they stripped him naked, and so hung him vpon an Oke in Mount Surry house, not without many reuillings, and shamefull contumiles before his death. All men surely tooke great griefe from so cruell, and miserable a death off such a worthy, and most noble Souldier; and would with a great somme of money willingly haue ransomed him (if it had been possible) from so cruell ignomie and shame. But from this mans calamity now in the very beginning was easily perceiued, how great and detestable cruelty reigned in those, that had wickedly taken vp Armes against their Country: although not long after by the prouidence of God (for he suffereth not the wicked to indure long, nor the shedding of innocent blood alwaies to go vnrenewed) *Cayme* himselfe the Author of this dreadfull villany, with the same manner of death (though somewhat too late) receiued condigne punishment of this so great crueltie.

*Cayme the
author of this
murder.*

But the Earle of *Northampton* fearing the breaking in of the enemy in the night, commanded that the Porters and Watchmen (which before wee said were bestowed vpon the Walles and Gates of the City) should now more painefully and diligently (then commonly they were wont) walke round about the City. Whereby both their eyes and minds peepared, and attending vpon the enterprises of the enemy, if peradventure any tumultuous rage should be raised in the night, might easily with their helpe, and without any great adoe be met withall, and resisted. Which surely was faithfully performed by the Captaines ouer hundreds. And all the other souldiers watched in the Market place, where gathering great heapes of wood together, they set them on fire, lest if any thing should happen on the sudden, our men being hindred, by reason of the darkness of the night, and ignorance of the place, might be inclosed vnawares, by the practises of the enemies.

Edward Warner (one of the company of the Gentlemen) and at that time Gouvernour ouer the souldiers (commonly called *Marshall*) gaue the Watchword: & vnto *Thomas Paston*, *John Clerke*

a view of Ketts Campe.

Clere, William Walgrane, Thomas Cornwallis, Henry Bedingfield: men of approved valour and wisdom, diuers parts of the citie were disposed for the defence thereof, which tooke their charge, and with all their indeuor performed their parts valiantly, continually coursing from place to place, incouraging and animating our men: some ime with their words, sometime with their countenance, sometime with their owne trauell and labour. And thus by their wise counsels they prevented the pestilent enterprises of the Rebels.

All things now done to their liking, the Earle and all his company (they onely excepted, as was said before, to whom the care and fence of the citie was committed) being wearied with three dayes trauell purposed now to take their rest. But when our men were in their sweet sleepe, and in the dead of the night, the Rebels, as if they should presently break into the citie, with a terrible peale of Ordnance, and most fearefull with out-cries, filled all places: Although by Gods prouidence it came to passe in this businesse, as the iron bullets discharged from the great Ordnance against the citie, flying continually ouer our heads, did no great harme, whether it were by reason of the violent force of the powder mounting them, or the vnfaithfull hands of the Gunners, of set purpose leueling somewhat higher then was requisite (for there bee some that thinke the Gunners were corrupted with money) for the nonst. Which things verily while they were done after this manner (though alwayes without hurt) yet they were very often done of these vile and importune robbers, which with their continuall rushings, and horrible ecchoes, brought such a terrour, as our watchmen on the Walles, and keepers of the gates cried often, *To your weapons*, which while they did many times (for the enemy neuer left raging) the Earle (which gaue charge, that if the Rebels should tumultuously in the night attempt any thing against the citie, he should haue knowledge, being awaked by one of the Captaines) came presently into the Market place, garded with his Nobles & Gentlemen that were with him. Afterward, the better to prouide for the fewnesse, and seldome returne of the souldiers, and that the citie might be the easier defended, they tooke this counsell, that all

*Some thinke
Ketts Gun-
ners corrup-
ted.*

Norfolkes Furies, or

the gates that were on the other side of the city from the enemy, and the breaches of the walls should be blocked vp, supposing that so, neither the souldiers should be wanting, to defend the walles, if the forces were drawne to a neerer strait, and the enemy, without danger, might be driuen from entrance into the citie.

*A fearefull
fight in the
night.*

While matters began thus to be ordered, and were almost brought to an end, the Rebels all at once as a violent streame, came running from their dens with confused cries, & beastly howlings, and ran into the citie. There some go about to set the gates on fire, and to hew them downe: others climbe vp vpon the Walls, some swim through the Riuer; many conuey themselves into the citie by the lower places, and breaches of the old walls. On the other side, our men begin to practise all means against them, and to resist with all violence, and repulsed valiantly the enemy on euery side, being already entred into the citie, and manfully driue them back (now comming, and flocking thither) and with Pikes, Arrows, Swords, and other instruments of warre, put them to flight, and brought the matter to that passe, as the force of their incurfions by little and little being broken, and cut off, they began somewhat to wauer and doubt of the matter. But the fight was on both sides, with most inflamed minds, cruell, fierce and bloody, while these by force (if by any other way) goe about to conuey themselves into the citie, and our men endeavour to put them from all entrance. Therefore by the space almost of three houres, they fought with most deadly hatred betweene themselves, and the battell was performed more fiercely in diuers parts of the citie, then a man would beleue or thinke; euen with so dangerous and dolesull an euent, as except the exceeding desire of our men to fight, and the worthy valour of *Passon, Walgrane*, & the rest of the Gentlemen, had remained innincible; that night without doubt, had been vnto vs all the most miserable night that euer was. For the minds of the Rebels were so set on fire, and incensed, and the desire to fight so exceeding, as, although they were fallen down deadly wounded, yet would they not giue ouer, but halfe dead, drowned in their owne, and other mens blood, euen to the last gaspe, furiously

*Desperate
rage.*

a view of Ketts Campe.

ously with too few men. Yea, many also strooken thorow the breasts with swords, and the sinewes of their thighes and haies cut asunder (I tremble to rehearse it) yet creeping on their knees, were moued with such hellish furie, as they wounded the buttocks and thighes of our souldiers, lying amongst the flaine almost without life. But our men perceiving at the length the force of the enemy to abate and weaken, rushed vpon them with such violence, as they could no longer abide the fight, nor stand to resist: but their forces being ouerthrowne, and beaten downe on euery side, with a mightie slaughter, they were chased, and driuen out of the Citie (for three hundred fell in that fight) and betooke themselves againe to their filthy dens and caues. The battell ended, few of our men were found dead, but many wounded. And now at the last, being secure from all practises of the enemy, the rest of that night that remained (and there remained but little) they gaue vnto their rest.

300. Rebels
slaine in
fight.

In the Morning, as soone as it was day, certaine of the Citizens signified vnto the Earle of Northampton, that there were many of the Rebels in *Ketts Campe*, whose furie was greatly abated, and the heate of their rage quenched, these easily, and without any great adoe, might be perswaded, that forsaking that cursed fellowship of desperate persons, they would suffer themselves to be drawne to the remembrance of their duties, and more wholsome counsell, for they were wearie of the wickednesse they had long committed: and there were now abiding at Pockthorpe Gates, foure or fife thousand men, which waite for nothing else, and desire nothing more then peace and pardon. Which if now at the last might be offered vnto them by him, they hoped that forthwith they would cast off their weapons, and commit themselves to the Kings fauour and mercie.

The Earle from this message conceived singular ioy and gladnesse, as one that had rather obtaine an easie and vnbloudy victorie, then (although they were Rebels, and guilty) a wofull, and imbrued with Ciuill bloud. Therefore he sendeth the Herald presently with a Trumpetter, commanding him to promise vpon the faith of the Kings Maiesty, that

Norfolkes Furies, or

all shall escape without punishment that will forsake their Armes. These comming speedily to Pockethorpe Gates, found none there notwithstanding: yet the Herald gave a signe by a Trumpet. Whereat, when they came flocking (from the Campe) downe the hill: He beholding one *Flotman*, a fierce and cruelli fellow (for hee as principall came downe the hill) with a loud voice, commanded him to stand. Who demanding what the matter was, and why they drew them to parlie by the sound of a Trumpet. The Herald answered:

GOe thy way (saith he) and declare unto thy company from the Earle of Northampton, Gouverneur of the Kings forces, that the Kings Maiesty doth command and admonish them, that now at the length they would repent, and make en end of these so great outrages: Which, if they will doe, they shall be in safety, and by his clemencie free from perill, and no man to be charged with the villanie they haue committed.

Flotman 311
Arch-Re-
bell.

Hercunto *Flotman* (as hee was a man alwaies of a voluble tongue, and ready by nature to speake reprochfully) is reported to haue answered arrogantly and threateningly.

AS concerning the Earle of Northampton, he made no reckoning of him, a man of no courage, nor counsell nor good successse, but despised, and mortally hated him as infamous, light and vile, and alwaies standing in need of others helpe: finally, one stained with all disloyalty, and filthinesse of treason. They (for their parts) had alwaies beene earnest defenders of the kings safety and dignitie and of his Progenitors, and would be euer of that mind to spend for his Welfare all their goods and fortunes. They had taken Armes not against the King, but for those things which they hoped should be hereafter for his, and their Welfare. Neither were they gualtie in conscience, either of wickednesse conceived in heart, or stained with treason against his Maistie For what else do they but defend the Kings name and dignity; provide for the common safetie; defend the lawes and liberties thereof: preserve themselves, their wives, children and goods, and finally deliuer the Commonwealth (vexed many waies uniuersally) from the detestable pride, lust, and crueltie of their enemies? Wherefore being void of offence, so ought they to be free from punishment. For whereas that grogiuous
pro-

a view of Ketts Campe.

proclamer, blazed with golden Armes, had colourably propounded unto them of late, certaine notable and large offers, it was undoubtedly done to this end; that either under the trecherous conditions of peace, he might restraine their indencour of recouering their liberty, or else being deprived of those good meanes wherewith they were now furnished, and so shut from all defence, he might deliuer them vp to most cruell beasts to be deuoured. Let them therefore (quoth he) that haue offended, receiue the promise of impunity for all vs. We that are defended with these Weapons, and our owne innocency, are secure and in safetie, and haue purposed neuer to craue mercie of any man. For we are to restore to her former dignitie the Common wealth, now almost utterly ouerthrowne, and daily declining (and insforced through the insolencie of the Gentlemen) out of her miserable ruines, wherein she hath long continued, either by these courses, or else (as become valiant men, and such as are indued with courage fighting boldly (with the perill of our liues) to die in battell, and neuer to betray our libertie, though it may bee oppressed.

Resolution
is good in a
iust cause,
not in Re-
bellion.

This most vile Traytor of all men liuing, had scarce made an end of his furious speech, when on the sudden vnlooked for, a fearefull crie went thorow the Citie, and horrible speeches were heard of men afraid, crying, *To your weapons, To your weapons*, which filled euery mans eares in all places. For at this instant, while these things were thus in doing at Pockethorpe Gares, the Rebels stirred vp with a most desperate rage, and impudent boldnesse, were broken in at the Hospitall Meddowes; destroying, and wasting with Sword and Fire, as they went; But they were met withall speedily of our men, in the Plaine against the Bishop of Norwich his Palace; and there was a long and hot skirmish, in which place about one hundred and fortie of the enemies were slaine, and some of our Souldiers, and many on both sides grienously wounded.

142. Rebels
slaine.

But the miserable death of the Lord Sheffield was lamented and pittied of all men. Who (as it came to passe while hee was more mindefull of his birth and dignitie, then of his safetie, swift, and fierce, and desirous of performing the worke hee had in hand, setting vpon the thickest of the Enemies,

Norfolkes Furies, or

*L. Sheffield
slaine.*

*Traitors
without
natural affec-
tion.*

*The Rebels
are 10000,
ours but
1900.*

nemies, and fighting too boldly & carelessly, by chance in his swift course, fell from his horse headlong into a ditch, where this Noble man was most cruelly slaine of a villainous murderer. And when he besought him and his company (by all means possible, as by promising great rewards, by signifying his Nobility, and the account of his name) to spare his life: yet was it far off, that either the man, or his name, could moue any compasfion, as they grew the more cruel. And after, they contended among themfelues for the glorie and commendation of this villany (feldome heard of) as of a most noble act. So all of them boyled in minde, as it came almost to blowes, while on both sides the desire of commendation and vaine-glorie carried them, which seemed to be due vnto him, that gaue that fatall and deadly wound vnto this worthy Noble man; but by the opinion of them all, *Fulke* carried away the praise, which openly protested (calling God to witnesse) that he gaue him his deadly wound with his Clubbe. And *Fulke* himfelfe not long after (by the iust iudgement of God) was payed home: a iust recompence for so great villany. But surely it cannot be told how much alwaies it auaieth on either side to the victory, the death & ouerthrow of excellent personages: for the enemy taking knowledge of this so lamentable chance, beganne to be more hostile and ready to make warre. But on the other side, the hearts of our men discouraged, beganne to languish. In so much as the Rebels puff'd vp with exceeding ioy, making a mighty Alarme on euery side, as hauing already gotten the victorie, rushed into the City (by what way they could get in) following vpon our men, and as mortal enemies set vpon them, who partly ouer-charged with the multitude (for they were almost twenty thousand & ours were only one thousand and fise hundred) & (partly strooken with the death of this Noble yong Gentleman) went out of the City, & (escaping by diners iourneys through by-waies, hiding themfelues all the night in Caues, Groues, & Woods) returned at the length al of them to London. But the citizens loden and ouerwhelmed with so many euils, when all places were now filled with Enemies, fearing violence & murther, and all hostility, which is accustomed to be done of Enemies

a view of Ketts Campe.

to cities overcome, & all hope of redresse being taken away, fled out of the citie. All mens hearts, for the most part, were smitten with so great feare, as many (through sorrow and anguish) hauing their minds alienated from the regard of their goods, left their wiues & children, and all their possessions in the power of the enemy. But many, when all mens conditions were lamentable, followed euery man his owne hope and aduice: for whatsoeuer gold, siluer, plate, or good household stuffe they possessed; that they hid in priuies, wells, and pitts digged in the ground. Sorrow and lamentation occupied the citie on euery side. And the crying of women and children, mixed with the shouting of the enemies, cracking of the fire, and fall of the houses, filled all places with an horrible noyse. For the rebels, after the departure of the Earle of Northampton, threw fire vpon the tops of the houses, which did flie from house to house with fearefull flames, & from one street to another, which in small time consumed a great part of the citie. For all the houses in Holme-street were consumed with fire on both sides therof. Also the Hospital dedicated to the reliefe and maintenance of the poore diseased. Moreouer, Bishops-gate, Pock Thorpe, Magdalin, Bearstreet gates, and diuers other buildings besides in many places, were consumed with fire. But it happened fitly by Gods speciall providence, that there fell great store of raine at that time, wherby the fire being speedily quenched, did not so generally preuaile as the enemy wished. Moreouer, the Rebels entred the houses of the rich men in the citie, and rifled them; and after they had emptied them, set some of them on fire, & committed so great and fundry examples of cursed cruelty, as euery wher it seemed at this time, not men endued with reason were entred the citie, but wilde beasts vnder the shape of men. Whence manifestly appeareth, how lamentable and miserable the state of the city was at this time; when nothing was seen or heard, but lamentation and weeping, of those that were vexed and troubled: & contrary the reioicing of the enemy, the weeping of women, the crying of men, and the noyse of them that ran about the streets; then the clashing of weapons, the flames of the burning, the ruines and fall of houses, and many other feare-

*The citie in
a miserable
case.*

*Rebels fire
the citie.*

*Holmesstreet
and Hospitall
with diuers
gates burnt.*

*Gods pro-
vidence.*

Norfolkes Furies, or

full things (which that I may not make lesse in speaking) I willingly let passe, which so filled with horroure not onely the minds, and eyes of the beholders; but stricke with incredible sorrow the hearts and eares of all that heard it.

The citie therfore taken after this sort by the conspirators; set on fire spoyled and waited, when desolation occupied all places euery where (except the enemies) for they that remained in the city, shutting their gates and doores, hid themselves in the most secret places of their houses. The Maiors Deputy alone, as it were referred to behold the miserable spectacle of his countries downfall, void of all aduice and helpe, when he beheld from the vpper part of his house, all things consumed with fire, and ruinated: supposing the enemies, as they had brought destruction vpon the houses, would not long after offer violence & death vnto men, shutting his doores, kept himselfe within his house. But the power of the enemies, in the meane time waxing great, and gathering a band of men together, they broke into the city at S. *Augustines* gates, and all of **them** being armed with clubs, & such weapons as euery mans lot could afford him, they came running vnto the house of the Maiors Deputie, & assayed to break vp the doores: at length when they began to set them on fire, he being greatly afraid (for all his seruants were fled from him) himselfe alone vnshut the gates, whom presently they tooke, and plucked off his gowne (which he vsed at that time) calling him Rebelle; and threatning him a most shameful death, except he would tell them in what place the Earle of Northampton was hidden: when he answered, They were all departed.

All of them tooke that answer with great indignation and outcries, most tumultuously rushing with all violence into his house, they searched furiously al the corners therof. Afterward turning to the prey, they depart loaden with the spoile. But many (being restrained partly by reason of money, and other things which they receiued of the Deputy: and partly by the speech of a certaine person, which said vnto them, such doings were intolerable; yea, theft and villany, by all kind of punishment to be reuenged & repressed) brought againe their packs and burchens, which they had caried away before, and laid

*Augustine
Steuards
house abused.*

a view of Ketts Campe.

laid them in the shops and warehouses. Neuerthelesse many of the Citizens, into whose houses the Rebels had entred, onely vnder pretence of seeking the Earle of Northampton, were vtterly robbed of all that euer they had: chiefly they spoyled their houses, which were gone out of the citie, proclaiming them Rebels, and open enemies to the Kings Maiestie; and therefore their goods to be confiscate. Notwithstanding, some of the Citizens tooke order, there should be deliuered to the furious multitude, bread and drinke, and all kind of victuall; whereby it came to passe, that the miserable and hungry people being pacified, they were somewhat stayed from the rage of spoyling. Neuerthelesse, very many (vpon this sudden calamity) sustained great losse and iniury; and were so ouercharged with such great expenses, that euer after while they liued, and many liue at this day) in their household affaires, feared the worse. In the meane season, the remembrance of future times (as it seemed) came into the minds of the Rebels. Wherefore being now turned from violence, they begin to think of their owne safety: therefore they commanded the Maiors Deputy, and the chiefe of the citie, that watch and ward should be kept from house to house, by the Citizens euery day at all the gates of the citie, which if they shall refuse to doe, they threaten death and grieuous torments.

Moreouer, in the Temple (which is fearefull to tell) in the Temple of the great God, the rebels (as oft as it rained) placed the tents of their furies. And so far grew their malapertnes, boldnes, and desire of ouerturning of things, as neither the speeches of the wise, nor the feare of Gods vengeance, nor the teares and lamentations of women, could remoue them from their villanies. For the women (when they saw the slaughter of harmelesse naked men) oft times offered themselues in the streets, intreating them to haue compassion vpon their country, vpon them, their husbands and children, and remember that they were men themselues, begotten of men, & that they had reuenged themselues sufficiently vpon those, for whose cause they tooke vp Armes: that they would at last cast a bridle vpon their rage; so should they obtaine without doubt peace and pardon, and all good things else of the Kings Maie-

H

tie:

*Christes
Church abused
of Rebels.*

*The women
intreat,*

Norfolkes Furies, or

stie: but (as we said before) neither threatnings, nor the counsell of the wise, nor flattering prayers, nor any thing else could restraine them from so great rage of villany, vntill they had brought a miserable destruction vpon the country, & drawne vpon themselves at last, an end worthy such wickednesse. For the King, after he vnderstood that his Maiesty was daily more and more despised, the company of lewd persons to increase, all things contounded with this execrable & raging tumult, the clemency of the king set at nought, and now no place left for mercy, soft medicines to auaille nothing at all, their minds to be without cure, and infected with deadly pestilence: Finally, all hope of recovery taken vtterly away: but only that which consisted in force, and severity of punishment, hee thought good to put this first in execution.

Wherefore in the County of Lincolne, & other shires of the King-kingdome, he commandeth, and appointeth a Muster, and presse of souldiers. Also a great number of Swyslers to be sent for, supposing (as the thing required) that this wicked rout and their followers, ought to be vtterly taken away by the sword. Otherwise, if it should spread further, and infect the neighbor country people, with the contagion of this villany, it could very hardly be stayed, when the heat of that infection had spread further, and fallen as it were, into the veins and bowels of the kingdome, and had inclosed all the parts therof, with that deadly flame of disloyaltie.

*The Earle of
Warwick
appointed
Lieutenant.*

Vnto this army was *John Dudley*, Earle of Warwick, a man of great Nobility, and marueilous courage, appointed Lieutenant, & vnto him the chiefe soueraignty is committed, by Letters and commandements from the King. At that time the opinion (by report of all men for the most part) was receiued among our Countrymen of him: that this Noble man was of such magnanimitie, and experience in Martiall affaires: as it was thought the Rebels should be suppressed by him, or else surely put to flight by none.

Therefore these speeches of the Kings preparation & power being disperst abroad and entering the eares of the common people, came at the length vnto the hearing of the Campe. And when they vnderstood of a suretie that they were multered,

a view of Ketts Campe.

red, and a captaine armour, bands of men, and all instruments for the terror of war, provided against them to be ready, & at hand: they beganne euery day to fortifie themselves, and to looke about for al things necessary, & to trained themselves, *The Re fortific.* that they might be the more able to make resistance. So farre was it from them, that either reason could mitigate their cruelty and boldnesse, or terror breake their stout mindes.

To this end, when some of the Citizens obserued that many things were done euery day more tumultuously, fearing all violence, slaughter, robbrie, burning, and a lamentable ouer-throwing of all things: At the length (lest if they should abide in the City, they might be constrained to be on the Rebels side) gathering all their goods together in heapes, as much as they could conueniently, and hiding them in the ground, or else by Masons helpe, couering them with lime and stone, they fled priuily in the night out of the City. *Citizens the City.*

The Earle of Warwick, after he had furnished himself with Souldiers at home, and from beyond the Seas, with money, weapons, and all things necessary for the warres, departeth from London, accompanied with all his forces.

There were in that Army the Marquesse of Northampton, (who of late had the Government of the Warres against the Campe) *Ambrose* and *Robert Dudley*, Warwicks sonnes, *Wiltoughby Poissi*, *Bray*, and many other noble and famous Captaines, besides of Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen: of the Switzers, and of all kinde of common souldiers, about foureteene thousand. When they came to Cambridge, some of the Aldermen of the City of Norwich, and other of the Citizens met with *Warwick* at the townes end. Which Citizens (as we sayd before) being afraid and astonished at the fearefull and mad boldnesse of the Conspirators, had fled the City. These pale & forlorne, and falling vpon their knees, cast themselves euery one at his feet, and with weeping, & lamentable voice, beganne earnestly to intreat him, that he would lay no grievous thing to their charge; for they were innocent persons, and guiltie of no crime. Yet they besought the mercy and fauour of the Prince: For they had verily conceiued an incredible griefe of this miserable destruction, and spoyle of their *Warwicks Army 14000*

Citizens sit to Warwick

H 2

Coun-

Norfolkes Furies, or

Country, and had further indured all extremity at the Rebels hands. In the end to prouide for their liues, they were constrained to flie the City, and with sword and fire were cast out, not onely from the City, but from their wiues and children, and all their friends. In so great misery wherwith they were pressed on euery side; they craue nothing else, but if in this common and exceeding feare, through ignorance & folly, vnnittingly they haue wrapped themlselues in any offence, the same might not be imputed vnto them, but vpon their repentance and humble petition it might be pardoned.

His answer.

Hereunto *Warwick* answered, that he perceiued how great perill they were in, and that without doubt the strength of those desperat men was great, which had driuen them from all these things as deare vnto them as life it selfe: Affirming, that they had done nothing amisse to his knowledge. In that they had left the Citie in so great feare and danger, it was but the infirmitie of man, and to be borne withall. Notwithstanding in one thing they were somewhat ouer-seene, that they withstood not these euils in the very beginning: for a few valiant and wise men might haue dispatched those companies in a moment, if while the matter was in the beginning, they had opposed them selues for the heath of their Country. Notwithstanding he granted pardon at their request, and offered the Kings fauour to them all, willing them, when they haue furnished themselues with weapons, and with the furniture of souldiers, to be in a readinesse to follow the Host, hauing Laces about their necks, to be discerned from the rest. These things don after this manner, he departeth from Cambridge: And the tenth of the Kalends of September he came with all his Armie to Intwood. Intwood is distant from Norwich about two miles. There *Thomas Gresham* Knight had a faire & large house, where *Warwick* abode that day and the night following with his company. Al the men notwithstanding were armed and ready to the battell, if peradventure the Enemy should raise vp any tumult on the sudden; which surely beheld from the holes in the wals and towers what should be done. *Warwick* in the mean season, while (as is said before) he made his abode with all his Army at Intwood, sendeth his Herald,

which

*Laces for
distinction.*

*The 11. of
August.*

a view of Ketts Campe.

which in the name of the King (as the manner is) proclaymeth war against the City and Citizens, except forwith they set open the Gates, and admit the Kings power into the city.

Yet, when he vnderstood that the Herald was come to the Gates, willed *Augustine Steward* the Maiors Deputie, and *Robert Rugge*, chiefe men of the Citie to goe vnto him, and inquire what hee demanded. These being let out at a back gate, the matter being vnderstood, made answer to the Herald, That they counted themselues the miserablest men aliue, which had indured so many and great discomfitures both in minde and body, as at the remembrance thereof all the parts of their body tremble. Neuerthelss this one thing was added vnto the rest, which increased the height of their calamity, griefe, & shame: because that fidelity which they ought, & earnestly desired to perform to his Maiesty, they were not able to fulfill at this time, & iudged themselues the vnhappyest that liued in this age, wherin they were euer cōpelled, either to vndergo the danger of their life, or the hazard of their dignity. Notwithstanding, they hoped wel of the Kings Maiesty, as those which had no waies bound themselues in any consent of these villanies, but had restrained (as much as was in them) the rest of the citizens, with great loss of their goods, & euer with an incredible danger of their liues. Moreouer, they most humbly besought this one thing of the Earl, that because there were in the city an innumerable company of *Ketts campe*, vnarmed, poore, & naked, (who besides, that through feare and conscience of their own wickednes were holden guilty: Moreouer, were weary of this cursed society, as which had filled the very desire of working mischief with the society of their furies) it would please him once againe, to try that which hath bin often proued in vaine: signifying, that they greatly hoped (if at this time might be offered vnto them againe the hope of impunity) it would come to passe, that forthwith they would lay down their weapons, without slaughter and bloodshed. Which thing (if it might come to passe) would be an eternall memorie vnto posteritie, & a glory exceeding all victorie, if they might carry home peace, & their weapons vnstained with the blood of ciuill dissention,

*Brazen
door.*

*Two great
extremities.*

*A glory ex-
ceeding all
victory.*

Norfolkes Furies, or

The Herald presently departeth from the Maiors speech into *Warwicks* Campe, declaring all things as he had receiued. The Earle, vnto whom nothing was more precious (if by any meanes it could be brought to passe) then that this flame so dangerous and dreadfull, might be quenched without slaughter and bloulsshed, decreed himselfe also the aduice in this matter, that it should not be measured according to the villanies they had committed, but according to the dignity of the King, and the vtility of the Kingdome.

Roger
Woodhouse
used crimi-
nally.

He feared moreouer lest the Gentlemen that were holden bound in the Castle, and other Prisons, euery day tossed, and turmoiled with the great waues of feare, at the length might be cruelly slaine of them. For many were threatned death euery houre; and many, chiefly *Roger Woodhouse*, Knight, was continually reuiled with contumelious speeches, vpon whom, without all doubt, they exercised the vsatiable cruelty of their minds, vexing and abusing him. For these causes therfore, it pleased him to proue, whether now at the length, by the hope of pardon and impunity, they might be drawne from the error of their mischiefe.

To this end, the Herald was presently sent, with a Trumpeter, who entring into the Citie, were met with 40. of the Rebels, marching two and two together (for they were Horsemen) with great ioy & loud cries, from *Saint Stephens* Gates to the Bishops Palace. From thence the Trumpeter sounding his Trumpet, gaue a signe: whereat, when great routs of Rebels came flocking by heapes vnto them from the hill: The Horsemen with a swift course ran vnto them, commanding, that diuiding themselues, the one halfe, should stand in ranke right ouer against the other in order. Which when they had presently done, the Herald with his Trumpeter, & two other of the principall of the Citie, going in the midst between the ranks of the Rebels, were receiued on euery side with great shouts & out cries. For euery one vncouering their heads, as it were with one mouth and consent all at once (for the most part) cried, *God saue King Edward, God saue King Edward* becommended therefore of the Herald, & chiefe of the City, and willed to keepe their order a while, as they were appointed of

a view of Ketts Campe.

of late. The Herald, when in this sort he had passed betweene them two hundred and fifty paces, at the length came vnto the top of the hill, hauing on his rich Coat of Armes, as solemne ensignes of his Office. There he stayed a while, for Kett was not yet come: at the last he spake after this manner.

They were not ignorant from the first time euer since they had wickedly taken up Armes against their countrey; how many, and sundry waies by all meanes possible, labour and study, the Kings Maiesty had employed his care, to the end to bring them from the cruelty of those villanies, whereby they haue violated all Lawes of God and men, to some consideration of their duties, and regard of their owne safety; and had sent vnto them messengers and Proclaimers of peace, not once, but often, againe, and againe. Not withstanding, they regarded not, but euer despised, and by all meanes misused them, through their detestable madnesse and disloyaltie. But (now in the sight of God) Whither would they rush? Whither would they throw both themselves headlong, and their goods with deadly fury? What measure would they put to their most treacherous madnes? or What end of their most filthy counsels? How long being stirred up through pestilent lusijs, which false and idle confidence of liuing better, had once suffered to enter into their minds, would they pursue alwaies with denaly folly? How long would they adorne with counterfeited titles, the most soule impietie of mischievous treason? How long would they wrap in the garments of vertue, horrible filthinesse, and deceivable villanies? Finally, how long would they be holden bound with the mortall desire of those things, which if it were lawfull for them to obtaine, the destruction of the Common-wealth would insue presently, much more intolerable and lamentable? but rather now at the last, they should looke about themselves awhile and apply both their minds and understanding, and marke thorowly with more intentiue eyes, their Comonwealth, of which in all their talke, no lesse foolishly, then wickedly and vngodly they are wont to boast of. Surely this may easily be seen, whether they be full subiects, and worthy the name of good Citizens, which haue taken up hostile armes against the K. Maiesty, which haue gathered together routs of wicked & vile men, which haue broght vpon their Country (the common Parent of vs all) vngodly and sacrilegious bands:

The Herald's
Oration.

Norfolkes Furies, or

hands : Which haue let in the scumme of the people, and the vilest of all mortall men (cast out, for the most part, of all English Societies) into the Common wealth, to the destruction of the good, and ouerthrow of the Kingdome ; Which haue defaced, with mercilesse fire, the greatest part of this most worthy Ciuie ; Which hath laid in most filthy prison and bonds , many worthy and excellent persons, and haue slaine some with most extreme torture ; which haue vterly empyed the best furnished houses, and polled, and shauen the neighbour Villages ; Which haue alienated to their owne use, the goods of many (of late rich men, but now through their cruelty, miserable and needy) and carried them into their wretched Campe by most cruell robberies, which haue forged fained Laws, false Letters and Commissions in the Kings name ; Which haue prophaned the Temple of the great and mighty God, ouerthrowne the houses of priuate men wasted & spoiled the fields on euery side ; Which haue conuerted al their thoghits studies, & enterprises to destruction, slaughter, wasting, burning and stealing : Finally, which knew nothing remaining, whether the rage and madnesse of their fury could further carry them : but either their riotous lusts vterly deuoured, or their filthy importunity scattered abroad. When they see themselves bound by these so many, so great, and so horrible pollutions of wickednes, to God, the King, and the Common-wealth ; and when now they see all their goods and substance to be brought into that place, and so confiscate and lost , that to be in a worse condition then now they are in (for they are in the worst) they cannot be, if they would, then let them thinke with themselves, into how large a sea of euils they haue throwne themselves headlong, and let them thinke what they may feare , ouer whose heads alwayes hangeth the iust Wrath of God (which surely by no meanes can be auoided) and the inuitable power of the King offended and displeased. For his Maiesty had decreed, not to suffer any longer these so great euils to abide in the bowels of his kingdome, neither to leaue any longer unpunished, and vreuenged, this so brutish crueltie, and intolerable bolanesse. And therefore hath chosen the Earle of Warwicke, (a man of renowned Honour, and of great name , and vnto this worke appointed Generall from his Maiesty) who must pursue them with fire and sword : and hath further enioyned him nener to leaue off , untill hee hath vterly rooted out that cursed and horrible company. Norwithstand-

a view of Ketts Campe.

ding such is his great bountie & clemencie, that whom he hath appointed a reuenger of this desperat & wicked rout (if they perseuere) the same also he would, to be (if they shall doe otherwise) a messenger & minister of his mercie: The which, except they would imbrace at this time, refusing all sinister aduice, Warwick hath most solemnely sworne, shall neuer hereafter be offered vnto any of them againe : but (as he was commanded of the King) he would pursue with fire and sword all the companions of that most pernicious conspiracy, the officers, ministers and abettors thereof as the most pestilent enemies to the Kings maiesty, neither would he make an end of pursuing them, untill they which had defiled all places with their new, vnhheard of, and unpardonable treason, and had drowned themselves in such furious waues of wickednesse) had-receiued condigne punishment of God and the King,

When he had made an end, although many were very doubtfull of the euent of things, and trembled : what for the guilt of Conscience, and remembrance of their wretchednesse : yet neuerthelesse all of them (for the most part) being grievously offended with his speech ; so inwardly burned in minde, -as presently they reuiled the Herald on euery side, with shouts & cur-sings : some calling him Traytor, not sent from the King : but had receiued his lesson from the Gentlemen, and suborned by them, to bring them a sleepe with flattering words, & faire promises to deceiue them in the end, whereby naping as it were, & careles they might the easier be taken, while they feared no such things. Others said, that pardon in appearance seemed good & liberall, but in truth would proue in the ende lamentable & deadly, as that which would be nothing else; but Barrels filled with Ropes and Halters. And that painted coate distinct, and beautified with gold; not to be ensignes of an Herald : but some peeces of Popish Coapes sewed togeather. Many things besides (in their pestilent madnesse, turbulent and headlong) raging, and furiously they laid vpon him, while euery one round about powred forth the bitterness of their venome, in most cruell speeches, sauoring of death it selfe. Notwithstanding the Herald goeth from thence with Kett, into an other place, where he proclaimeth the same thing to the rest of the people (for before, all could not heare for presse.)

*The Rebels
reuile the
Herald.*

Norfolkes Furies, or

It happened before he had made an end of his speech; that an vngracious boy, putting down his breeches, shewed his bare buttocks, & did a filthy act: adding therunto more filthy words. At the indignity wherof, a certaine man being moued (for some of our men were on the riuier, which came to behold) with a bullet from a Pistoll, gaue the boy such a blow vpon the loines, that suddenly strooke him dead. Which when the Traytors perceiued, there came twelue of the horsemen most furiously coursing out of the Wood, & crying: *O my companions, we are betrayed. Doe you not see our fellow Souldiers cruelly slaine before our eyes, & shot thorow? what shall we hope for, being dispersed, & vnarmed, when yet being in armes, violence is offered? For surely this Herald intendeth nothing else, but we being inclosed al of vs on euery side with traynes, & weakned, may most cruelly be slaine of the Gentlemen.*

*A boy
strucke insly
punished.*

*Kett would
haue spoken
with Warwick.*

When he had spoken these words, they were all scattered (& as it were stirred vp with a certaine rage) they fled asunder. Notwithstanding, Kett ioyned himselfe with the Herald, & minded to haue spoken with Warwick, face to face: but now when they were almost come to the bottome of Sturt hill, a mighty rout of Rebels followed him with cries, inquiring all at once whither he went, saying, that they were willing to vndergoe with him what fortune soeuer (though neuer so sharpe) & if he would needs goe any further, he should haue them his companions and partners, both in life and death. The Herald, when he looked behind him, and saw such a company of men following, willed Kett to goe backe againe, and stay his concourse, and tumult: who being returned to his Company, they were presently quiet, and went back all of them againe into the Campe.

But the Earle of Warwick, when he perceiued that they were all carried headlong (with a certaine frenzy, & as it were, a blind rage of the mind) to destruction: and that neither by intreaty or faire promises; nor yet by the feare of punishment, they could be wonn to cease from their filthy enterprize: It seemed best vnto him, to leaue off for ever the hope of peace: a thing aswell by himselfe, as by others often proued in vaine, & now at the length to deale by open warre. Therefore, he leadeth his army to Saint Stephens gates, which the enemies had shut vp, letting downe the Port cullis, & he commanded the Kings master Gunner, to place the

a view of Ketts Campe.

the Ordinances before the gates, that being throwne downe and battered, way might be made for the souldiers to enter the City. Which while they were about to doe, the Earle had knowledge from *Augustine Steward*, the Maiors Deputy: that there was a gate not farre off, which the common people call Brazen doore. This the enemy had made fast with great beames, & peeces of timber, and rampired vp with stones and earth; not withstanding, with no labour might easil be shaken, and broken downe. The Pyoners are fought for; & Commandement giuen to break vp the gates, which broke open, there they first entred the City, & killing many, they easily remoue the enemy from that place. And now the Master Gunner had shottred and broken the Portcullis at Saint *Stephens* gates, and ouerthrowne the one halfe of the gates, being shaken with the often shot. Where the Earle of Northampton, and one *Drury* (a man of excellent valour) with their Bands hastning into the City, driue the Campers from thence, many being wounded, and many slaine.

Also on the other sides of the City the Maiors Deputy brought to passe, that the gates called Westwicke gates, were opened, which being vnlocked & set open, Warwicke with all his Host were let in (almost none resisting) and came into the market place. There they found almost threescore of the Rebels, whom in warlike manner they punished. For without hearing the cause all of them were presently (as the manner of warres is) manifestly conuict of their wickednesse, and receiued their last punishment. Not long after, all Carts and Carriages, which could not come in, both by reason of the hardnesse of the draft; as also the often, and sodaine incursions of the enemies, are brought into the City at these gates also. But it came to passe (as it chanced) by the rashnesse and folly of the keepers of the carriage (while our men were occupied about their waighty businesse) that they went out of the City thorow Bishops gates, towards Moushold; which certaine of the Rebels perceiuing, they sent some of their company to set vpon the carelesse keepers thereof, and bereaued our men of the whole carriage. Whereat greatly reioycing (for before they were vtterly vnprovided of such things) they carryed into the Campe, Carts laden with Gunnes, Gunpowder, and all kind of instruments of Warre.

S. Bennet.

*60. Rebels
banged.*

*The Kings
carriage
taken by Re-
bels.*

Norfolkes Furies, or

*Captaine
Drury.*

*3. or 4. Gen-
tlemen slaine*

But in very good season, Captaine *Drury* came vpon them with his Band, which recovered part of the carriage from the enemy: yet not without some losse of his Sculdiers. Then the Traytors tooke this counsell to lay waite in the Lanes, & crosse Streets by companies, supposing to slay our men quickly & vnwares, being gñerant of the waves, not accustomed therennto, & by reason of the greatnesse of the City. Wherefore they diuided themselves by Parishes. Some of them stood at Saint *Michaels* of Mospoole, part at Saint *Simons*, others at Saint *Peters* of Hungate, and others in East Wimer Ward; al ready to battel. There, setting vpon some of our men on the lodaine: they most cruelly slew three or foure Gentlemen, before any helpe could come. The matter being known, and noysed in the market place; Warwicke goeth with all his Hoast to remooue the enemy. When they came thorow the Street (called Saint *Johns* Streete, and were now come to Saint *Andrewes* Church the enemy (vnlooked for) with his Bowmen discharged vpon vs a mighty force of Arrowes, as flakes of snow in a tempest.

*Three hun-
dred and
thirty Rebels
slaine at S.
Andrews,
alia Editio
130.*

But while they were yet shooting, intending to mixe heaven and earth together: On the sudden came Captaine *Drury* the second time with his charge of Harquebusiers, young men, and of an excellent courage and skill, who payed them home againe with such a terrible volly of shot (as if it had beene a storme of hayle) and put them all to a flight as in a moment, trembling. There was slaine at this skirmish about three hundred & thirty. And many being found creeping in the Church-yard, and vnder the walles, were taken and put to grieuous punishment. All the rest of that filthy company flowed againe to the Camp at Moushold, as into a sinke. Which being auoyded, the Cittizens seemed at the length to be greatly releued and comforted, because they had vomited vp & cast out so grieuous a plague. The Rebels after this sort chased out, and driuen from the City: Warwicke, the better to fortifie the same, furnished the walles with Souldiers and other prouision, fit for the repulsing of the Enemy, and gaue commandement, that armed men (out of hand) should be placed in euery street, & that all the passages into the City and Gates (one or two excepted) should bee blocked vp. For by those Gates our men carryed out great store of Ordinance

nanc e

a view of Ketts Campe.

nance, which stood there ready charged to be conueyed the next day to Moushold. But *Ketts* company supposing our men to be greatly distressed for powder, & all other necessary furniture for Ordinance, perceiuing also some few to stand straggling with our Carryages and Carts, & not careful for any sudden euent of warr (whom through the rage of the swelling prid of their heart, being mad) they greatly dispised (both because of their small company, as also being negligent, and fearing no such danger, they supposed they might easily ouercome) they thought there was offered vnto them great opportunity of doing some notable exploit.

Therefore, while Warwicks Souldiers (what for the defence of the City, & the number of other waighty businesse) were hindred with great cares: One *Myles*, a man (as it seemeth) most bold, & skilfull in discharging of Ordinance, watching the time & opportunity of this villany, shot thorow the Kings Master Gunner with a bullet. Whom, when they perceiued to bee fallen downe dead; some of them naked & vnarmed, some armed with staues, bils, & pitchforkes, moued as it were with a frensie, made an assault vpon our men, running downe the Hill: Who abod not so much as the first incounter (so great was the feare on euery side, and force of the enimie vnlooked for) but astonished & terrified with the disordered cries, & horrible noyse of their feete, as they came running downe the hill, leauing all the Baggage & Carts, ranne away on all sides, with great out-cries, and a swift course. A few therefore after this sort put to flight by many, the Rebels tooke, and carried away into the Campe, certaine Ordinance which they found there, & Carts loaden with all things necessarie for the warres, before any helpe of our men could come. Which thing was very hurtfull vnto vs, & much out of our way. For besides that, afterward we wanted those instruments & weapons, wherewith the enimie had furnished himselfe, *Ketts* Gunners discharged often vpon vs, and most cruelly those iron bullets from the Ordinance and Gunnes which they tooke from vs, and battered the City gricuously. And many being slaine, torne and rent in sunder with the rage of the shot, this villany & wickednesse they adde to the rest; that they beate downe most furiously a great part of the Wall, and the Towre vpon Bishops

*Myles killed
the Kings
Gunner.*

*The Rebels
tooke the
Kings pro-
uision the se-
cond time.*

Norfolkes Furies, or

Drury satisfi-
fied the
former in-
conuenience

Warwicke
fortifies the
City.

Rebels come
ouer at
Contsford
and fire the
City.

Commons
Stathe burnt

Gates; though surely (through the goodnesse of God) such was the lot of the people of Norwich at that time, as the bullets flying every where, whether by chance, or of set purpose; or which rather I suppose, by the rashnes and ignorance of the Gunners, which sometime happeneth, leuelling somewhat too high, mounted ouer the tops of the houses, without doing any great harmes: which, except it had come so to passe, with the continuall force of shot from those vile and wretched Rebels; the houses being shattered and shaken, the greatest part of the City had bene beaten downe, and made euen with the ground in short time: And without doubt, in the opinion of all men, a greater losse that day had come vnto all common affaires, except *Drury* with his valour, and slaughter of his souldiers, not to be dispised (making satisfaction for this inconuenience, by putting the enemies to flight, and chasing them, had recovered the greatest part of the prouision they droue away.

Warwicke, (these things done after this manner, some of the Gates of the Citie being broken and fallen downe, & now ramperd vp againe) placed vpon the Bridges, and winding Streetes of the Parishes and Lanes, diuers of his Garisons, and appointed a great company of Armed men at Bishops Gates, and committed the charge thereof to my Lord *Willoughby*, and so compassed and fortified all places, as the same night he cut off from the Enemy all entrance into the City.

Notwithstanding, the next day the Rebels came ouer the Riuer called *Contsford*, & confounded all things with a terrible fire, & lamentable to behold. For all the houses in two Parishes being burnt downe; the fire so spread abroad, as it got hold with an horrible flame vpon many of the Neighbour Parishes. There was a certaine house wherein the Marchants of Norwich did usually bestow their marchandize, which they receiued daily from Yarmouth (called the common Stathe.) Hereunto the Rebels set fire, whereby within a moment the house it selfe, and great store of Corne, and much other commodities of many honest Marchants, were vtterly burnt with fire and consumed. The report goeth (& it is not vnlikely) that they intended to have destroyed the whole City with fire, and to that end threw fire vpon the roofes of many houses, whereby they might bring to passe, that
while

a view of Ketts Campe.

while all men should runne to saue the fired houses, the Rebels at the same instant, casting downe the Rampiers, and opening all the Gates, might distresse our men (being scattered, and helping one another) hauing the fire on the one side, and the sword on the other. Which thing being wisely obserued, both disappointed the deuise of the Rebels, and brought our men in the minde, to suffer the fire (spreading euery where vpon the toppes of the houses) with a speedy waisting, and consuming of all things, neither would they so much as quench it in the very beginning.

But when in this sort vnhappily these things (for the most part) befell the Citizens; God bringing alwayes one calamitie on the necke of another, great astonishment and sorrow strooke many mens mindes, insomuch as languishing through despaire and feare, they almost saynted, now deuoyd of all counsell. These came vnto Warwicke, declaring vnto him, that the City is great, and all the Gates either broke open, or burnt downe; the number of men for the Warre but few, the power of the Enemie to bee great, and cannot bee resisted.

They humbly besought him, in regard of their safetie, hee would leaue the City, and not suffer the matter to be brought to vtter extremitie. Warwicke (as hee was a man alwayes of a great and inuincible courage, valiant, and mighty in Armes, and thought (corne of the least infamie) said, What are yee so soone dismaide? and is so great a mist on the sudden come ouer your mindes, which hath taken away the edge of your courage, that you would either desire this thing, or thinke it cannot come to passe while I am aloue, that I should forsake the City? I wil first suffer fire, sword; finally, all extremity, before I will bring such a staine of infamy & shame, either vpon my self, or you. With these words he drew his sword; so did the rest of the Nobles (for they were all there gathered together) & he commanded after a warlike manner (and as is vsually done in greatest danger) that they should kisse one anothers sword, making the signe of the holy Cresse, & by an Oath, & solemn promise by word of mouth, euery man to bind himself to other, not to depart the City, before they had vtterly banished the Enemy,

or

*Rebels
lying.*

*Better a mi-
chefe then
an inconue-
nience.*

*The coward
lin (ie of the
Citizens)*

*Souldiers
kisse one ano-
thers sword*

Norfolkes Furies, or

or else fighting manfully, had bestowed their liues cheerefully for the Kings Maiestie.

While these things were in doing, the Rebels broke in at another side of the City, where our men little thought they could enter: but when they were almost come to the Bridges, they were speedily encountred by our men, & with a mighty slaughter and many wounds were driuen backe againe, and retired headlong the way they came.

*White Fryers
bridge
broken.*

But Warwicke, the better to take vtterly away from the Rebels all abillity of entrance into the City, commanded all the Bridges on euery side to be cut on sunder, yet after, for certaine causes it was commanded otherwise; & only that which is commonly called white Fryers Bridge, was broken downe. All the rest were defended with good Souldiers. And all places else, and especially the Gates (because for the most part they were all, either broken downe, or else fired) were deliuered in charge to men of courage, and experienced in warlike affaires to be defended vpon euery sudden occasion, whereby it came to passe that all the desperate and night incursions of the enemye, were voided and of none effect.

*The 26. of
August. 1640
Swissers
sent to Nor-
wich.*

The next day after, which was the seuenth of the Kalends of September, one thousand and forty Swissers, valiant and notable Souldiers (as the report goeth commonly) came from London to Norwich. These were ioyfully receiued of our men, who testified their gladnesse and cheerefulnesse by many vollies of shot. At the length being diuided by Parishes and houses, and liberally and courteously entertained, and inuited of the Citizens, as it reuiued the hearts of our men, and stirred them vp vnto a sure hope, with confidence of performing the businesse well: So it danted the hearts of the Enemies being now confounded with a new feare and astonishment, at this doubtfull knowledge of their future ouerthrow.

In the meane season, the seditious, coueting nothing more then to sucke out the blood of all good men (whereof they had now drunke in their most greedy mindes some hope) thought all the waight of the matter to consist in this, if Warwicks Army might be put to flight at the first assault. And surely as they forsooke the good and mighty God: so againe, being dispised and

a view of Ketts Campe.

and reiected of him, they gaue ouer themselves bondslaves to the Deuill : who bewitching their minds with an old wifes superstition, brought to passe, that being once intangled with the blind illusions of Southsayers, they chose a certaine Vally, not far off, as appointed to this war by destiny: Although surely (as is recorded) there wanted not strange and euident tokens of Gods heauy displeasure against them. For a Snak leaping out of a rotten Tree, did spring directly into the bosome of *Ketts* wife; which thing strook not so much the hearts of many with an horrible feare, as it filled *Kett* himselfe with doubtfull cares. But here peraduenture it will not be impertinent to remember how these men puffed vp with the opinion of an idle error, turned themselves to pestilent things. Which, when surely they protended, the anger and vengeance of God (as it seemed) yet swelling with raging cruelty and obstinacy, they all neglected. So great a mist of darknesse vndoubtedly is Satan wont to bring vpon the mindes of men, as oft as he findeth them drowned in mischief. For while there were many doting Prophecies among the people, out of which they sucked I know not what hope of victory; yet they imbraced certaine vsauory and sortish Verses (tokens of the foolish cruelty of their minds) above all the rest. Which they vsed euery day, often speaking of them (for false prophets almost euery houre instilled such fopperies into their eares.) For example there was a toy neuer heard of before, which exceeded all credit, as at the mention whereof how their furious senses were stired vp, may appeare, and with how great and vaine delight they carryed themselves, may easily be seene; although by these Verses alone had beene prophesied to them prosperity & victory, but vnto vs destruction, & a miserable ruine of all things.

*A Snake in
Ketts wifes
bosome.*

The Verses were these
*The Country gnosses Hob, Dick, and Flick,
With clubbes, and clouted shoon,
Shall fill vp Duffyn dale:
With slaughtered bodies foame.*

*The Details
Oracles are
obscure and
doubtfull,
and as men
are affected
so they choose*

While these Verses were sung continually euerywhere, the Deuill infused such poyson into the minds of these most wretched men, as they decreed to commit their hope of good successe to a doubtfull cue of a false place. Therefore all their Denms and

-Norfolkes Furies, or

lurking places euery where, which they had made on Moufhold of timber, and other prouifion, being now fet on fire (inſomuch as the ſmoke riſing from ſo many places diſtant one from another) ſeemed to bring night almoſt vpon the whole ſkies, and couered the plaines with thicke darkeneſſe.

*The Rebels
were euen
ty Ancients.*

From thence they went to the Valley called *Duffyns Dale*, with twenty ancients, and enſignes of Warre. So great was the Rebels hope of prey, and the multitude allured through impunity. There they practiſe all they can, and begin to deuife how to take away from our men the aſſault & hope of giuing the charg. Inſomuch as they intrenched then themſelues as in a moment, and made Bulwarkes, and other defences. Moreouer, they brought a ditch ouer the high wayes, & cut off all paſſage, pitching their Iauelins and ſtokes in the ground before them.

Aug. 17.

S. Martins.

When Warwicke had intelligence hereof he alſo purpoſed to trye the euent of Warre, that whom by linity and patience, hee could not perſwade, thoſe hee might by force of Armes ſubdue. Therefore the day following, that was the ſixt of the Kalends of September, ſetting his Army in order, hee marched againſt the Enemy through Coſſery Gates, There ioyned with him the Marqueſſe of Northampton, *Willoughby, Poiſſie, Bray, Ambroſe Dudley* Warwicks ſonne, and beſides of Noble and valiant men a choiſe company.

*Behold the
difference
betwene a
naturall
Prince and a
Tyrant.*

Notwithſtanding, before they came into the ſight of the enemy, they ſent *Edmund Kneuer*, & *Thomas Palmer*, Gentlemen, and famous in the Court, and as many other with them, to inquire, whether they would leaue off their furies, & forſake their wickedneſſe, crueltie, and purpoſe of making warre againſt their Country now at the laſt: for ſo great and incredible is the goodneſſe and clemency of the Kings Maieſty, that although with an impiety (neuer to be forgotten) they had abuſed his Maieſtie & dignity, and ſlayned themſelues with enerlaſting notes of villanie; yet he hath commanded once again to be offered vnto them peace; and pardon (notwithſtanding all that they had committed) yea, to euery of them (one or two excepted) ſo as they would turne to duty now at the laſt (being ledde with repentance) from this courſe of malice and wickedneſſe: but if they purpoſed pecuniſhly, and vngodly to perſiſt in their madnes, and

a view of Ketts Campe.

to trie the end : Now let them know, there was come at the last the iust punishment of their foolish lightnesse and disloyaltie ; and Warwicke himselte, although late, yet the sure reuenger of so horrible a conspiracie. Hereunto they all made one answer : *That they would not.*

Which answer returned to Warwick, he without any long exhortation, perswaded his souldiers (already burning with a feruent desire of the battell) that they should valiantly inuade the enemy, and cast no doubts, but repete and take the company of Rebels which they saw, not for men, but brute beasts, indued with all cruelty. Neither let them suppose, that they were come out to fight, but to take punishment, and should speedily require it at the hands of these most vngenerous robbers ; that they should lay euen with the ground, afflict, punish, and vtterly roote out the baine of their Country, the ouerthrow of Christian Religion and dutie : Finally, most cruell beasts, and striuing against the Kings Maiestie, with an irreuerable madnesse.

When he had thus spoken, because the enemy was within shot, hee giueth a signe of the battell : but the Campers perceiuing our men coming against them, so disposed their company, as first they placed in the fore-ranke of the battell, all the Gentlemen, which they carried with them after the manner of condemned persons, chained together, & bound with gins & fetters. Which they did to this end, that our friends might be slaine of our selues : but by the prouidence of God, vsing the incredible courage of our Souldiers, it came to passe otherwise then the enemy looked for, so as they escaped safe almost all of them. For *Myles*, who (as wee said of late) was *Ketts* Master Gunner and most skilfull in that Art, with an iron bullet, strooke the Kings Standerd-bearer thorow the thigh, which strooke also the horse he rode on thorow the shoulder, so as both died with the same shot. Which thing our men taking grieuously, discharged also their peeces againe, with such a terrible volly of shot vpon the enemy, as it brake the ranks, who by this occasion continually forced & disordered, all the Gentlemen which were in the forefront, flying, escaped the storme of the battell. Our horsemen after they perceiued the enemy to be scattered, and put to flight with the often shot of the Gunners, & Harquebusers, ran vpon them

*Obstinacie
will not
suffer a man
to be amended
VVar-
wicke's ex-
hortation to
the battell.*

*A cruell po-
licy.*

*Gods Pro-
vidence.*

*Miles slay-
the Kings
Standerd-
bearer.*

Norfolkes Furies, or

them sodainely, with all their troupes, and gaue them a charge, where they were so far from abiding the encounter; as like sheep confusedly they ran away headlong, as it were mad men. But through the noyse, and cry of our men following, euen row in the last obstinacy of treason : when their fierce and boyling mindes had taken vp, I wot not what secret flames of harred and grieffe (as wild beasts) being returned from their desperation, & remembrance of their villanies, into rage and madnesse (turning themselues speedily from their flight) with deadly obstinacy they withstood our men a little while : Yet such was the force of the shot, and the heat of our men rushing vpon them, which like vnbridled horses (being greedy of the victory) broke into the Host of the enemy, that *Ketts Army* being beaten downe, and ouerthrowne on euery side (with the hot assault) were almost with no labour driuen from their standing. Therefore *Kett* himselfe, as he was a stout Captaine in villanie, so was he a cowardly gouernour in warre. For, when hee saw all went against him; their rankes broken, their souldiers ouerthrowne, our forces fiercely to innade, and that there was neither hope of safety, nor meanes of aide, perplexed in mind, and pressed in conscience, with his exceeding villany, secretly fled out of the Campe from his company. Which as soone as it was knowne, the Captaine to be fled out of the field : it is incredible to thinke how it weakned the minds of the Rebels, and brought to passe in a short time, as al that heat of late, and earnest desire to fight againe (forthwith at this strange and vnlooked for report of his flying) fainted, & waxed cold. Whereupon were heard murmurings, and secret complaynings : after, crying out : at last they beganne to run away on euery side. Our horsemen standing round about followed swiftly, and made a great slaughter, for there were slaine about three thousand, and fise hundred, & a great many wounded : when being scattered, they might all haue bin wounded or slaine. Which some of the Rebels perceiuing, all hope of pardon (as they supposed) being vtterly taken away (their mindes now waxing sauage, through many cruell facts) they stirred vp one another, in that dispaire of life, to the doing of greater villany. Wherefore, with an obstinate boldnesse, presently recouering themselves by companies from their flight, they intended to renew the battell,

*Kett fled
cowardly.*

*Troopers can
haue no hope.*

*3100 Rebels
slaine.*

a view of Ketts Campe.

tell, affirming that they had rather dye manfully in fight, then flying, to be slaine like sheepe. After, when they had furnished themselves with swords, and other weapons, which lay scattered vpon the ground, euery where among the heapes of the dead bodies, and had pitched in the ground before them, Speares, lauelins, and sharpe Stakes, they swore either to other, to spend in that place their liues manfully, or else at the length to get the victory. Therefore, when they had drunke either to other (for that was in signe of good lucke, and of their minds vowed to death) with prayers and vowes, made after a solemne manner, they fortifie themselves to the battell. Warwicke vnderstanding this, sendeth an Herald, willing them to lay downe their weapons, which if they would yet doe, they should scape vnpunished: if otherwise, they should all of them, euen to the last man, perish. They answered againe, that they would willingly leaue their weapons, if they were perswaded, that promise of impunity would proue for their safety: But, they haue had already experience, of their cruelty vpon their companions in all places; and therefore the same to be such an vndoubted signe vnto them: as they suppose this mention of pardon, deceitfully offered by the Nobles, to bee nothing else, but whereby, being circumvented and ouercome; by a false and vaine hope of fauour (as by snares) they should all at the last bee led to torture and death. And in truth, whatsoeuer they pretend, they know well, and perceiue, this pardon to bee nothing else, but vessels of Ropes and Halters, and therefore haue decreed to die,

Magnanimity stands not in the outward vantage.

This answer being returned, Warwick is reported to lament the multitude, euen now ready to perish. And being led with compassion towards them, sent againe to enquire: whether if he came himselfe, and gaue his faith, and bound themselves before their faces, they would then lay downe their weapons. They all answered, if that were done, they would beleue, and resigne themselves to the will, and authority of the King.

Whereupon without delay, Warwicke goeth presently vnto them, commandeth the Herald openly to reade the Kings Commission, which being read (because therein vndoubtedly, pardon was promised to all) trusting to it, they layd downe their weapons euery man, and all of them as with one mouth, thank-

Warwicke goeth himselfe and they embrace Pardon.

Norfolkes Furies, or

fully cryed: *God saue King Edward, God saue King Edward.* And thus many men (as it were taken out of the iawes of death) were saued by the Wildome and Compassion of Warwicke.

The battell being ended, all the prey the same day was giuen to the Souldiers, and openly sold in Norwich market. Moreover, this thing is in Record, that many Gentlemen, and some of the cheife of the City, were slaine in this tumult, and heat of the fight: although they gaue money, and great rewards to the Souldiers, to spare their liues.

Ket taken.

The next day tydings was brought by certaine messengers to Warwicke, that *Ket* while his horse tyred, and fell downe in his journey (as it came to passe by Gods providence) being weary of his flight, hid himselfe in a Barne & was found by two seruants of one *Riches* of Swannington, & taken and carried home to his house and kept safe. Presently there were sent twenty horsemen for him, who finding him there in his filthinesse all forlorne, saying lamenting & howling: pale for feare, doubting and despairing of life: they tooke him, & brought him bound to Norwich.

*9 hanged
on the Oke.*

The same day began Iudgement in the Castle, and an inquiry was made of those that had conspired, and many were hanged, and suffered grieuous death. Afterward, nine which were the Ringleaders, and principalls were hanged on the Oke: *Called the Oke of Reformation*, and many companions with them in these villanies, were hanged, and then presently cut downe, and falling vpon the earth: (these are the Iudgments of Traytors in our Country) first their priuie parts are cut off, then their bowels pulled out alive, and cast into the fire, then there head is cut off, and their bodies quartered: the head set vpon a Pole, and fixed on the tops of the Towers of the City, the rest of the body bestowed vpon severall places, and set vp to the terror of other. But these wilde and rude heads, after this sort being taken away, many of the Gentlemen carryed with displeasure and desire of reuenge, laboured to stir vp the minde of Warwicke to cruelty. Who not contented with the punishment of a few, would haue rooted out vtterly the off-spring and wicked race of them, and were so earnest and eger in it, as they constrayned Warwicke so vsf this speech vnto them openly.

*There must be measure kept, and aboue all things in punishment,
men*

a view of Ketts Campe.

men must not excede. He knew their wickednesse to be such, as deserved to be grievously punished, and with the severest iudgement that might be. But how farre would they goe? Would they ever shew themselves discontented, and neuer pleased? Would they leaue no place for humble petition; none for pardon and mercy? Would they bee Ploughmen themselves, and harrow their owne Lands?

Warwicke
speeches to
the Gentle-
men.

These speeches appeased greatly the desire of reuenge, and brought to passe, that many which before burned wholly with cruelty, afterward not withstanding were farre more courteous towards the miserable Common people. The same night the bodies of the slaine were buried, least there might breed some infection, or sicknesse from the saueur of the dead bodies.

The day after (that was the day before the fourth of the Kalends of September) the most worthy Earle of Warwicke, and famous for wisdom and courage, with all his Nobles, and a great company, not only men, but women of all degrees and ages, and an assembly of all Estates, went to Saint Peters Church, and there made prayers, and gaue thanks to Almighty God, for the thing so worthily performed: which being ended, he departed the City with all his Armie.

Warwicke
after pray-
sing God de-
parteth the
City

But the Cittizens being filled with ioy and gladnesse, all with one consent extolled Warwicke, with commendations to the heavens, and spake all manner good of him, with clapping of hands, ioy & thankfulnessse, filled, & confounded all things, and renowned with most excellent speeches, the fame of so worthy a Captaine, and the memorie of so great courage; and attributed to his wisdom and good successe, the preservation of their liues, their wiues and children: Finally, all their goods & possessions: And moreouer decreed (for the eternall note and ignomie of those times) that vpon the same day, wherein the enemies were discomfited, and put to flight, all men should repaire to their Churches, and make Prayers vnto Almighty God with the Ministers of the Congregations euery yeere by a solemne custome established. Which being receiued for a law they decreed moreouer, that a Sermon should be made at the common place, to the which al the Citizens should resort; which ordinance, from such beginning, hath continued vntill this day. But

A Law
made for
the continu-
all remem-
brance.

Kett,

Norfolkes Furies, or

*Kett tried
and con-
demned at
London.*

Kett the Ring-leader of these villanies, together with *William Kett*, a man famous for many lewd behaviours, and his brother (not so neere ioyned in communion of blood, as in lewdnesse and wretchednesse of life) were drawne to London, and laid in the Tower.

Executed.

After certaine daies, although they were manifestly conuict of treason against the Kings Maiestie, & by the iudgement and reproches of all men, together with the guilt of conscience for their villanies condemned; yet were they drawne to open iudgement after the common manner, & a quest passed vpon them for their triall: and being condemned, they were ledde away, the one to Norwich, the other to Windham, where a deserued punishment passed vpon them both. For *Robert Kett* (at the Castle in Norwich) had chaines put vpon him, & with a rope about his necke, was drawne aliue from the ground vp to the Gibbet, placed vpon the top of the Castle, and there hanged for a continuall memory of so great villanie, vntill that vnhappy and heauy body through putrification consuming) shall fall downe at length.

*Campe lasted
60. daies.*

But *William Kett* ended his life with the same kind of death at Windham, whence all these Furies flowed as from the Fountaine, for there they both dwelt. But after this sort, the City and all the Countrey of Norfolke (when this vile and deadly plague of treason, to the destruction of many, had continued almost threescore dayes, and had shaken all things with most lamentable ruine) at the length, through the goodnesse of

God, and wonderfull valour of Warwicke (that excellent Noble man) these so bloody and wofull tumults ended, and the Countrey had rest.

Da Deo gloriam.



A
DESCRIPTION OF
THE FAMOVS CITIE
OF NORVVICH.

N*Orwich*, (which God long make to prosper) is at this day a Citie towards the South-East parts of the Countie of Norfolk, distant from the Port-towne of Yarmouth some fifteen miles, being pleasantly seated (the greater part thereof, consisting of 32. Parishes, besides the Cathedral Church) vpon the side of an Hill, whole downefall not steepe; is toward the North and East. At the foot of the hill; on both those sides runneth a very pleasant Streame, rich in varietie and plentie of Fish, and nauigable; which diuiddeth the hilly parts of the Citie, from an other faire portion thereof, which lyeth lenell on the North side of the Riuer, and containeth 10. Parishes. Vpon the East beyond the Riuer, it is affronted with high Hills, which afford delightfull Walks, and a goodly Prospect to those who from their toppes will behold the Citie, which though exceedingly well built, yet aboundeth so with Gardens and Orchards, in the most parts thereof, that we may say of it, as once one said of Constantinople, whiles one beholdeth it from aloofe, that it seemeth questionable, whether it be a Citie in a wood, or a wood in a Citie. It is strongly fenced about with a Flint stone wall, beautified and defended with forty Towers, and twelue Gates, vpon all the South, West, and North parts, and vpon the East by the Riuer Wenfon. It containeth in length from North to South about a mile & a halfe, and in
L breadth

A Description of

breadth from West to East, almost a mile. It hath been long famous for the ancient Cloath, or Stuffe, called *Worsted*, but hath lately abounded in varietie of Weaving, through the Invention and Industry of the *Dutch*, and *French Flemings*, which inhabite there in great numbers. It hath also long excelled for Government, no idle nor deboshed body to be found in the streets; the unruly being chastised, the willing encouraged, and the sluggard quickened; and no want either of worke, or of wages for any: In so much, as that excellent Statute for the prouision of worke of the poore, Enacted in the 43. yeare of the ever memorable *Queene Elizabeth*, is but the same course established by publike Authoritie, which was at first projected by the Magistrats of *Norwich*, for their owne Government, from whom the Penner and Promoter of that Statute tooke his direction. If I should say or insinuate that the poore are there now so carefully set on worke at this day, I should soone bee made ashamed: but yet wee daily hopefully expect, that whatsoever is defectiue in this or any other part of the gouernment, will quickly be redressed by the wisdom and care of the present Magistracie, consisting of foure and twentie Aldermen, out of whose number they yearely choose a Maior, and haue also two Sherifes annually elected. Euery one during his Maioraty is Iustice of Peace and *Quorum*, within the Citie and Liberties; and after his Maioraltie, Iustice of the Peace during life.

The Maior and Aldermen doe twice euery weeke keepe a set Court, to heare complaints, and order such things as belong to Peace and Gouernment: And vpon the same dayes also, *viz.* Wednesdays and Satterdayes, the Sherifes keepe a Court to trie Actions of Debt, and Trespasse between partie and partie. They haue alwayes two learned and grane Lawyers with them in Commission of the Peace & *Quorum*, wherof the one is Recorder, and the other the Steward: The Recorder assisteth in the Court of the Maior and Aldermen, and the Steward in the Sherifes Court is as chiefe Iudge; though the Sherifes and the Steward also are called in to the Maiors Court, as occasion may require their assistance.

They

the Citie of Norwich.

They haue the like power and Charter with the Citie of *London*, vnto which onely it is inferiour in Wealth, Trading, and building; but not to be equalized among all the rest of the Cities of *England*. The Corporation (as now it is) consisteth of the Maior, Sherifes, and Cominaltie: The Comminaltie is the number of sixtie of the choycest Commoners, elected to bee of the assembly, to ioine with the Maior, Sherifes, and Aldermen, to consult, enact, passe, or determine any thing that concerneth the State of the Citie. It hath for some fiftie yeares passed, been, and still is, very well supplied with learned and painefull Diuines, by meanes whereof, the people are generally well seasoned in the Principles of Religion, and the least tainted at this day with the Leauen of Schisme, and the best affected with the present state Ecclesiasticall, of any Corporation in *England*. The people be also for naturall and ciuill parts of quicke apprehension, sound vnderstanding, courteous, affable, and friendly; and (that I may not flatter) a little selfe-conceited, and prone to discords: for what Gold hath not some droffe?

And as *Rome* was not built in one day; so *Norwich* hath not growen to the present greatnesse, but by degrees. I was desirous to haue trased it to the first stone, and originally; but I find that learned men, who haue laboured in this, are either content to fall short, or compelled to speake vncertainly. *Alexander Neuil* beginneth *Norwich* with the foundation of the goodly Castle, which though in great ruines is yet standing therein, which was at the first begun by *Gurguntius* King of *Britaine*, and finished by his Successor *Gutheline*; and so remained without any memorable addition vnto the dayes of *Iulius Caesar*, who finding it a place of singular defence, beautie, and commodiousnesse, did erect diuers buildings thereabouts. And in proceesse of time, when the Saxons came into this Iland of Great Britaine, and with them the *Ibbitti*, or *Almaines*, and the *Angli*, who were then a people inhabiting betweene the *Almaines* and Saxons; the *Almaines* taking possession of Kent; the Saxons, of *Westsex*, *Essex*, *Sussex*, and *Middlesex*; the *Angli* pitched themselves in East-

A Description of

Britaine, which now is Norfolk, Suffolke, and Cambridge-shire; and their new King which they created vnto themselves, tooke the Castle of *Gurguntus* and *Gutheline* for his Palace, and the Angles began to build thereabouts, and to apply themselves to Fishing, whereof they paid tythes to Saint *Lawrence* for which they found the place then so commodious: for that then all those Plaines, which now lye in faire and large Medowes vpon the East side of the Citie, and betweene Lakenham, and A mringhall, vp to Castor, formerly called *Venta*, together with the North parts of the Citie it selfe, as it now standeth, and all the way toward the maine Ocean, were Armes of the Sea, reaching vp it selfe into the Countrey, and as it were enclapſing this Castle, and the places thereabouts in his embracements. Diuers, who haue travelled in Antiquities, find not the name of *Norwich* before the times of the Danish warres, when in her Infancie, as Master *Camden* speaketh, it was sacked and burnt by *Sveno*. And yet soone after, viz. in the dayes of *Edw.* the Confessor, it was of that greatnesse, as that it had therein 1320. Burgesses, or Free men. But whilest it vnfortunately entertayned the Earle of East-Angles against *William* the Conqueror, it endured so much famine and losse, during the siege, as abated that faire number of Burgesses to 560. But then againe, in the dayes of the next King, viz. *William Rufus*, God being pleased to repaire the ruines thereof, and to restore and encrease her flourishing estate. It came into the mind of *William Herbert*, being by *William Rufus* made Bishop of Thetford, to translate that Sea from Thetford to *Norwich*, which formerly had been remoued from North-Elmam to Thetford. For whereas *Sigebert* King of East-Britaine, had first made one *Felix* Bishop ouer Suffolke and Norfolk, whose Sea was at Dunwich in Suffolke: after *Felix* dyed one *Thomas*, and after him, one *Boniface*, & then *Bisus* occupi'd the Sea of Dunwich; which yet some thinke was at *Some* by the Ile of *Elie* before the dayes of *Felix*. But after the death of *Bisus*, the Bishoprick was diuided into two Diocesses, the one of Suffolke, who still sate at Dunwich; and the other of Norfolk, which had his

the Citie of Norwich.

his Sea in North-Elman. And thus was the Bishopricke of two Seas, whiles there sate successively diuers Bishops in each Sea.

At last both the Bishopricks were re-ynited vnder King *Edwin*, and the Sea was at North-Elman, & so continued vnto the dayes of *William* the Conqueror, vnder whom *Ægelmarus* being made Bishop, did by the appointment of the Councell translate the Sea to Thetford, where sate onely the sayd *Ægelmarus* & his successor *Galfamus*. For, when *William Herbert* a man of great learning, thosetymes considered, as also of singular and extraordinary zeale and deuotion, (though (to be known for a man) he had one infirmity, which not preuayling long vpon him, some euill disposed Historians, doe vncharitably more blemish him thereby, then as well became them, honour him with the due acknowledgement of his manifold vertues) was inuested in the Bishopricke: he translated the Sea from Thetford to Norwich, where hee built first the Cathederall Church in a marish peece of ground called formerly Cowholme, vpon the East side of the City, betweene the City and the Riner, and founded there a Prior and Monkes to the number of three score, to bee the Chapter of the Bishop, placed their houses and Cloyster vpon the South side of the Church. He endowed them also with large reuenues, vnto whom the Kings of England successiuey from *William Rufus*, gaue large Charters, and faire Priuiledges in all their Precincts and Mannors. He also builded a stately pallace for the Bishop of the Sea vpon the North side of the Church. He dedicated the Church to the holy Trinity, and howsoeuer it is generally called by the name of *Christ's Church* in Norwich, yet the true name thereof is *Trinity Church* in Norwich, and so is it stiled in all the Records, Euidences, Grants and Pleadings thereof vnto this day. The bounds which Bishop *Herbert* first purchased, and by the King *William Rufus* and Pope *Paschall*, granted vnto him; and after by *Henry* the first, and other Kings confirmed to him; for the site of the Church are to beginne at Bishops-gates, and from thence on the West banke of the riuier to

the Citie of Norwich.

Louyls-stath, and from thence right vp into Cunestrith-streete thorow a lane now called Saint *Nedels* lane: The vpper part of that lane leading into the said streete between the Minorite Friars on the South therof, & the Church-yard of Saint *Cuthbert* on the North, which vpper part of the said lane the Friars haue anciently cut off, by taking it into their walls, from the entry of that lane into the midst of Cune-strith-streete, the bounds goe Northerly, and take in the pallace of *Roger Bigot* Earle of Norfolk, since called *Rotten Row*, and now the Poppingay, with the Towne-land, and then decline a long the Chappell into the East, and then into the South, including the pallace of the Bishop, vntill they come into Holme-streete at the Hospitall-gate, and then fall right East alonge the midst of the streete vnto Bishopps-gates.

The Towne of Norwich being thus much beautified, and made more famous by the annexation of the Church and access of the Episcopall Sea, became as Master *Cambden* reports out of *William Malmesbury* to be of great name, for frequent trade of Merchants, and resort of people. And in the seuenteenth yeare of King *Stephen*, as we read in old Annals, Norwich was founded anew, became a well peopled Citie, and was made a Corporation. And afterwards still increasing in wealth and multitudes, they inclosed themselves in walls, which yet are standing in good reparations: and in processe of time the City became, as now it is, a Countie, hauing a Maior and Sheriffes. The Bishoprick continued there, at the passe that *Herbert* left it, vnto the seven and twenty yeare of *Henry* the eight, when *William Rugge* exchanged away the estate of the Bishoprick with the King, for the possessions of the Abbay of Saint *Benets*, so that now the Bishop enioyeth not any of the possessions of the ancient predecessors, but onely the Pallace in *Norwich*. Prior and Couent were by *Henry* the eight, translated into a Deane and Chapter, in the thirtieth yeare of his raigne; and so they continue, though much of their ancient inheritance hath bin
43 taken away by King *Edward* the sixth, who becomming a

A Description of

new founder, settled vpon them so much of their possessions, as the Duke of Somerset did not take away, but left them without locall Statutes, of which they are now graciously supplied by the Kings most excellent Maiesty, that now is in the eighteenth yeare of his reigne.

Manifold are the particuler accidents, both of prosperitie and aduersitie which befell this famous Citie; both in the Ecclesiasticall and Temporall part thereof which either, I cannot attaine vnto, or would require a large volume. Some things of chiefe note I haue comprehended in the ensuing Table, wherunto I yet prefix the verses which Master Camden hath of Master Rustones a Scottish Brittan.

*Vrbs speciosa situ nitidis pulcherima tellus,
Grata peregrinis delitiosa suis:
Bellorum sedes trepido turbante tumultu,
Tristia Neufriaco sub duce damna tulit:
Viliis dissidijs portquam caput ardua calo
Extulit immensis creuit opima opibus:
Cultus vincit opes, & cultum gratia rerum
Quam bene? Si luxus non comitetur opes:
Omnia sic adeo sola hec sibi sufficit ut si,
Fors regno desit, Hac caput esse queat.*

The same in English.

A City seated daintily,
Most faire built she is knowne;
Pleasing and kinde to strangers all,
Delightfull to her owne:
The seat of warres while Ciuil stirres,
And tumults yet remain'd;
In William the Normans dayes,
She greuous losse sustain'd:
These broyles and iarres once past, When as
Her head aloft againe;

She

A Description of

Shee bare in riches infinite,
And wealth she grew amaine:
Her port exceeds that wealth, and things
All superfine, this port,
How happy were it if excesse,
With such wealth did not fort:
So all sufficient in her selfe,
And so compleate is shee,
That if neede were of all the Realme,
The mistresse she might bee.

A

A Catalogue of the feuerall Gouvernours of
 NORVVICH, from the dayes of King EDRED,
 with the Succellion of Bifhops there, fince the
Translation of the Sea thither, with other
memorable Accidents.

<i>Anno Dom</i>	<i>Kings</i>	<i>Bifhops.</i>	<i>Gouvernors</i>	
745				The people of Norfolke & Suffolk, with Cambridgefhire, and the Ile of Ely, embraced the Christian faith vnder King <i>Sigebert</i> .
980			The gouernmēt of Sergeants continueth all this while to the latter end of King <i>Stephen</i> .	The Borough or Towne of Norwich began to be gouerned from the dayes of King <i>Edred</i> , in the yere 980. and the Gouvernour from time to time was called a Sergeant vntill the latter end of King <i>Stephen</i> .
1003.				In the yere 1003. was the Borough of Norwich miserably consumed with fire.
1066	<i>Willi. Cong.</i>	<i>Arnulph</i> is Bifhop of Elmam, and tranflateth the Sea to Thetford, where he dying, <i>Galfrigus</i> fuccedeth him, & continueth to the tenth yere of <i>Vvil. Rufus</i> .		In the dayes of <i>William</i> the Conquerour, <i>Ralph</i> Earle of East Angles rebelling, was foyled and fled; but his wife with a company of French Britrans tooke the Caſtle of Norwich for their defence: whereupon the Towne enduring a long Siege, was much impaired in Trade, Wealth and people.
1087.	<i>Willi. Rufus</i>	<i>William Herbert</i> being Abbot of Ramley, was made Bifhop of Thetford, & tranflateth the Sea to Norwich.		<i>William Rufus</i> in the third yere of his raigne gaue to Bifhop <i>Herbert</i> a parcell of ground called Cowholme, whereon now ſtandeth the Cathedral church of Norwich, with the precincts thereof. He alſo gaue to the ſame church, at the requeſt of <i>Roger Bigot</i> , Earle of Norfolke, the Rortenrow, now called the Poppingay, being then the palace of the Earle, as alſo the lands of the ſaid Earle in Tabram.

A Catalogue of the

Anno Domini	Kings	Bishops.	
			<i>Herbert</i> laid with his own hands the first stone in the foundation of the Cathedrall Church, in the tenth yeare of <i>William Rufus</i> . He also founded there a Priour & Couent, endowing it with sufficiency of maintenance for the Prior, sixtie Munks, and diuers officers. He built also <i>S. Leonard's</i> Chappell on the hill by Norwich, and the Churches of Yarmouth, Lynne, and North Elmham. He founded also, and endowed the Priory of Thetford: and all this hee did at his owne charge, without impairing any thing the estate of the Bishopricke.
1100.	<i>Henry the 1.</i>		<i>Henry</i> the 1. renewed to the Church of Norwich, the Charter of <i>William Rufus</i> for their bounds, and further confirmed therby the Manor of Eaton, of the gift of <i>Alanus</i> , the sonne of <i>Flebalinus</i> , and gaue it the freedome of three Faires, one at Norwich for some tenne daies all the Towne ouer, from Whitsun Ecue; another at Lynne at the Feast of Saint <i>Margaret</i> , for three dayes; and the third for three dayes at Hoxon, at the Feast of Saint <i>Peter</i> , and <i>S. Paul</i> . A grieuous plague in Norwich, 1112. Bishop <i>Herbert</i> died the thirteenth yeere of <i>Henry</i> the first, and is buried in the Cathedrall Church, in the vpper end of the Presbyterie, before the high Altar.
		<i>Euerard</i> , Archdeacon of <i>Sarum</i> , succeeded <i>Herbert</i> , ann. 1113.	
1135.	<i>Stephe</i>		In the ninth yeare of King <i>Stephen</i> , the Iewes inhabiting in Norwih, did in scorne of Christ, crucifie a childe named <i>William</i> , in a wood neere the Citie, whereof there is no more now remaining but the tree whereon the child dyed. The place to this day is called Saint <i>William</i> in the Wood.
6	1		
7	2		
8	3		
9	4		
1140.	5		
1	6		
2	7		
3	8		
4	9	<i>Wil Tur.</i>	In the time of Bishop <i>Turbe</i> , the Cathedrall Church was grieuously consumed with fire.
5	10	first Prior of Norw.	King

Gouernors of Norwich.

An.do	Kings	Bishops.	Preposi- tors.
6	11		
7	12		
8	13		
9	14		
1150.	15		
1	16		
2	17		
3	18		
4	Hen.2		
5	1		
6	2		
7	3		
8	4		
9	5		
1160.	6		
1	7		
2	8		
3	9		
4	10		
5	11		
6	12		
7	13		
8	14		
9	15		
1170.	16		
1	17		
2	18		
3	19		
14	20		
5	21	John of	
6	22	Oxford	
7	23	first	
8	24	Deane of	
9	25	Sarum	
1180.	26		
1	27		
2	28		
3	29		
4	30		

King *Stephen* maketh the Towne of Norwich a Corporation anew, and from hence it is gouerned a long time by two Gouernors called Prepositors.

From the later end of King *Stephen*, vntill the sixt yere of *Hen 3.* Norwich is gouerned by two Prepositors.

The Cathedrall casually fired, and much wasted thereby, Anno 1171.

Norwich sacked and spoyled by the Earle of Flanders, and *Hugh Bigot*, Anno. 1174.

This Bishop *John* repayred the harme which the Cathedrall had receiued by fire in the dayes of his Predecessour. Hee also built the great Church at Ipswich, and certain Lazer houses in Norwich, and was indeed a finisher of what *Herbert* had brought to so faire a passe,

A Catalogue of the

An. do Kings' Bishops.

Prepositors.

5	31
6	32
7	33
8	34
9	<i>Rich. 1</i>
1190.	2
1	3
2	4
3	5
4	6
5	7
6	8
7	9
8	10
9	<i>John.</i>
1200.	2
1	3
2	4
3	5
4	6
5	7
6	8
7	9
8	10
9	11
1210.	12
1	13
2	14
3	15
4	16
5	17
6	<i>Hen. 3</i>
7	1
8	2
9	3
1220.	4
1	5

John Grey
first the
Kings
Iudge.

Isosceline Rosceline.
William de Nort.

Theobald Descois.
Robert Ascolfe.

So much of the Borough
of Norwich, as was not
formerly giuen to Bishop
Herbert for the Church,
King *Richard* doth let to
farme to the Inhabitants
of Norwich for an hun-
dred & eight pound yeare-
ly, and termeth them Citi-
zens, and maketh Nor-
wich a City, which before
was but a Borough.

Bishop *Grey* did build
a fayre house by Kings
Lynne, for the Bishop of
Norwich.

Vpon the death of Bi-
shop *Grey*, the Sea is va-
cant seuen yeares.

Norwich is taken by
Lewis the French King,
Anno. 1216.

Here

Gouvernours of Norwich.

		Baylifes.		
An. d.	Kings	Bishops.		
2	6	Radulph		
3	7	the Popes Legate.	Henry Eustace, W. Sermonsich, Ralph Estrencia, Richard Munke.	Here be- ginneth the Citie of Norwich to be ruled by four Bay- lifes.
4	8			
5	9			
6	10	Thomas of Blundenill the	Elured de Hemlinscon, N. Campaine Henr. de Songes, Estacie de Hechell.	
7	11	Kings		
8	12	Iudge.	Adam the Tostes, Nich. Elie, Roger Swerdeston, Nich. Eaton.	
9	13			
1230.	14		Roger de Resh, Herbert de Chapter, Iohn de Lowe, Rich. de Reyfin.	
1	15			
2	16		Niger de VVinner, VVil de VValler Iohn Sonten, Tiw de Gabdi.	
3	17			
4	18			
5	19		Walter Gannage, Adam le Graunts, Tho. Songes, Rich. le Calme.	
6	20			
7	21		Alane Benedict, Adam de Fruttery, Edm. de Tonder, Henry Guff.	Bishop Blundenille dying, the Sea is voyde three yeres.
8	22			
9	23	William	Aug. Angutner, Gernacy Lerimarin	
1240.	24	of Rayley	Freder. Aluard, Ralph de Pasimere.	
1	25			
2	26		Isaac de Catton, Goodwin Ambrifaber Roger de Rawike, Nich. Chapter.	Bish. South- field built the Hospital in Norwich, neer the Bi- shops palace to consist of a Master and
3	27			
4	28			
5	29	Gwalter of Suf- field, or	Andrew Minny, W. de Deepe, Tho. de Lymer, Ralph de Pisimer. James de Colchester, Sanam Wrinall,	
6	30	Southfield	Od de Belles, VV. Clarke.	

six Priests, with other officers, and certaine poore, appointing therein also entertainment for harborlesse trauailers, after the maner of the Sa-
uoy in the Strand, which being dissolued by King Hen. 8. was founded
anew by King Ed. 6. to consist of one Chaplaine for the poore, one Vi-

A Catalogue of the .

<i>An do Kings</i>	<i>Bishops.</i>	<i>Baylifes.</i>	
7	31	Tuol de Gauier, Hugh de Swathsend,	fitor for the
8	32	Iohn de Sybatona, N. le Capelle.	Prifoners in
9	33	Roger de Berwike, Simon de Netym,	the city, one
1250.	34	Hermes de Vallibus, Henr. de Guft.	Schoolema-
1	35	Henry de Songer, Tho. Payne,	fter, one V-
2	36	Iohn Atlebrigg, Iw de Gauij.	sher, fortie
3	37	Peter Cinis, Robert de Catton,	poore men,
4	38	Otto Texteris, Hugh Swathsend.	& foure wo-
5	39	Rich Suckdernek, Ade de Aldebie,	men ferui-
6	40	Iames Colcheſter, Nich. Coftinoble.	tors, with a
7	41	Iohn Dibton, Andrew Matt,	Steward,
8	42	Hugh Winkle, Roger de Plomer.	Collector,
9	43	Hugh Clarke, Walter Clarke,	Porter,
1260.	44	Simon Nicholas, Iohn le Graunt.	Cooke, But-
1	45	Hemes de Horlam, Peter Bloys,	ler, Baker,
2	46	Tho. le Ciner, Iohn Holdonſton.	and Brewer.
3	47	William Warram, Henry Catton,	The Reue-
4	48	Waram de Hethield, Tho. Turkler.	nues haue
5	49	Leonard Leſſon, William Lincolne,	bin encrea-
6	50	Will. Tunder, Ralph Smallburough.	ed by Qu.
7	51	Rob. Beſco, Reignald Roberts,	Elizabeth, &
8	52	Will. Fullerſton, Reignald de Elingha	other Bene-
9	53	William Reſham, Roger Tudenham,	factors, and
1260.	54	Walter Knot, Paul Palgraue.	now it main-
1	55	Hugh Clerke, Aden Creyd,	taineth 30.
2	56	William Tunder, Simon Wrinkle.	& odd men,
3	57	Roger Tudenham, William Butt,	& neere 50.
4	58	Rich. Felmingham, Th Hymningham	women, be-
5	59	Hugh Clarke, Iames Knot,	ſides other
6	60	Allin Mercer, VWilliam Tunder.	ſtipendarie
7	61	Iohn Nade, Alexander Reſham,	officers. This
8	62	Hubright Tauerner, Geffrey Derly.	Biſhop built
9	63	Iohn Newbrig, Nich. Hackeford,	the chappell
1260.	64	Walter Clarke, Gerard Knott.	of the Vir-
1	65	Nich. Clements, VValter Knott,	gin Mary,
2	66	Ethelbert Cheſſe, Simon Bereſtreet.	in the Ca-
3	67	Adam Clarke, Ralph Newbridge,	thedrall
4	68	Adam le Fauernham, Iohn Catton.	Church.
5	69		Norwich

Governors of Norwich.

An. do Kings	Bishops.	Baylifes.	Norwich
6	50	Roger Morley, Roger Tudnam, William Reedam, V. Valer Knot.	much an- noyed by a
7	51	Adam Tostes, Roger Swerdeston, Nich. Elye, Nich. Hagan.	tumult be- tweene the
8	52	Hugh Clarke, Peter Buthe, Roger Swerdeston, Henry Helsden.	Church men & citizens.
9	53	Peter Butt, Nich. Elie, Walter Groiden, Nich. Ingham.	1265.
1270.	54	William Law, William Payne, Nich. Elie, Adam Tostes.	Norwich sackt by the
1	55	Henry Clarke, William Payne, Roger Swerdeston, Adam Spicer.	disinherited Barons.
2	56	Nich. Elie, Roger Swerdeston, William Dunwich, Adam Spicer.	1266.
3	Edw. 1	Adam Tostes, } Custodes.	While the Prior & Co- uent were
	1	Henry Helsden. }	in Chapter,
4	2	Hugh Perch, } Custodes.	anno 1269. a
		Herm. Stanow. }	sudden tem- pest threwe
5	3	William Estermie. Custos.	downe a
6	4	Adam de Tostes, Roger de Morley, Jernatius Latimer, Tho de Lyncolne.	great tower

and certaine strong Pillars of the Church; and about the same time happened fearefull invndations, being (as it seemeth) all predictions of what was quickly to followe: For, vpon a Fayre held before the Gate of the Cathedrall Church, a small quarrell begunne betweene some of the Munkes, and Citizens, which grew to that height, as that the Munkes, raged, slaughtered, and rifled in the Citie, and the Citizens fired the Church, and burnt downe a great deale thereof; so as the King came in person to quiet these tumults, reassumed the Liberties of the Citie about the three and fiftieth yeare of his raigne. The Munks afterward got the Pope to refer the matter to King Ed. 1. in his returne by Rome from the holy Land, who being come home, ordered, 1. a firme peace between the parties. 2. That the citizens should pay 3000. marks in three yeres to the reparations of the Cathedral, and a vessell of gold to carry the Host. 3. That there might be free passages into, & out of the Cathedrall. 4. That the citizens should send to Rome to informe the Pope of the conclusion. These things being performed, the King restored to the Citizens their Liberties, but imposed vpon them a mulct to continue of 40. s. yearly to be paid to the King.

Bishop

A Catalogue of the

Baylifes.

Anno Dom.	Kings	Bishops.	Baylifes.	
7	5	William Middelton	Adam de Tofies, Iohn Batte,	Bishop Middelton
8	6	Archdea- con of Canter- bury.	Will Teuerton, Roger Swerdeston.	repaired the Church, and made vp all that the fury of the Citi- zens had de- faced; he al- so solemnly consecrated the Church in the pre- sence of the King; for hi- therto the Church had not bin con- secrated.
1180.	7		Roger Trodnam, Will. de Repham, Roger de Morley, Rog de Swerdeston	
	8		Rog. de Tudenham, VVil. de Repham	
	9		Roger de Morley, William Pigot.	
1	9		Roger de Tudenham, Wil de Repham	
2	10		Roger Morley, William Knot.	
3	11		Adam de Tofies, Roger de Pentny,	
4	12		James Nade, Iohn Batt.	
5	13		Adam de Tofies, Roger de Morley,	
6	14		Roger de Tudenham, Tho. Lincolne.	
7	15		Roger de Tudenham, Walter Knot,	
8	16		Will. de Repham, Barthol de Ayres.	
9	17		Roger de Tudenham, VValter Knot,	
1190.	18		Paul de Palgraue, VVil. de Repham	
1	19		Adam de Clarke, VVil. de Burwood,	
2	20		James Nade, Roger de VVilbie.	
3	21		Adam de Tofies, Geffrey de Bungay,	
4	22		Roger de Morley, VVilliam Batt.	
5	23		Adam de Tofies, Geff. de Bungay,	
		Ralph Walpoole.	Adam de Sabain, Ioh. de Blextere.	A great frost from Christmas, vntil Annu- ciation, 1281
			Roger de Tudenham, VVilliam Batt	The Liber- ties of the citie fall a- gaine into the Kings hands, & one Rockingham is made Cu-1
			Ad. de Thurston, Ri. le Felmingham.	stos, 1283.
			Roger de Tudenham, VVilliam Batt,	267. Icwes
			Iohn de Poringeland, Iohn de Elie,	executed for clipping the Kings
			Adam de Thurston, Iohn de Eaton,	coine. 1287.
			Ad. de Tauerh ⁱ , Ral de Newbridge	
			VVil. Butt, VVil. le Tauerham,	
			Robert de Huluerston, Tho. Hecklyn.	
			VVilliam Butt, Oda de Bothe,	
			Alex. Sartine, Ralph de Newbridge.	
			VVilliam Batt, Geffrey Clarke,	
			Iohn de Poringland, Oda de la Bothe.	
			VVilliam Butt, Geffrey Clarke,	
			Iohn de Poringland, VVil. Kyrke.	
			William de Tudenham, Will. Butt,	
			Ri. Felmingham. Th. de Heckingham	

The

Gouernors of Norwich.

<i>An. do</i>	<i>Kings</i>	<i>Bishops.</i>	<i>Baylifes.</i>	<i>The Cloy- ster of the Cathedrall in Norwich, the fairest in Englād this day, was be- gun by Bi- shop Wal- poole, Anno 1297. & the building was conti- nued by his Successors, & furthered by diuers de- uout people and at last finished, anno 1430. so that it was in building 133. yeares. Thirty thou- sand Iewes drinen out of the king- dome, 1299. This John of Elie ob- tained of the Pope the first Fruits, built a Chappell at the East end of the</i>
6	24		<i>Rich. de Felmingham, Will. Butt, Ro. de Tudenha, Th. de Heckingham Henr. Clarke, Tho. Sparow, Oda de la Both, Tho. de Cowthorpe, The same foure againe.</i>	
9	27	<i>John of Elie first</i>	<i>John de Hauerston, William Spicer, Peter de Bumsted, Ra. de Newbridge</i>	
1300.	28	<i>Prior of Elie.</i>	<i>John de Norwich, Ro. de Tudenham Ioh. de Poringland, Pet. Basingham. Henry Clarke, Henry de Hall, Roger Stallon, John de Cowthorpe. William Batte, William Bateman, Pet. de Bumstead, John de Cowthorp. Geffrey de Clarke, Rob. de Lopham, John de Grant, John de Thurston. John de Morley, Pet. de Bumstead, William Butt, John de Thyrston. Pet. de Bumstead, Pet. de Rosingham, John de Morley, John de Bowthorpe. John Sparow, John de Morley, Pet. de Basingham, Io de Cowthorpe. Alex. de Sartine, Will. Bateman, Ieffrey de Kempe, Rob. de Wilbie, Henry de Helsden, John Cofin, William Butt, John de Cowthorpe. The same foure againe.</i>	
1	29			
2	30			
3	31			
4	32			
5	33			
6	34			
7	<i>Edw. 2</i>			
	2			
8				
	3			
9				
1310.	4		<i>Ioh. de Morley, Hugh de Dunston, Pet. de Basingham, Roger Stallon. The same foure againe. William Leckey, Pet. de Bumstead, Tho Temme, John Poringland. William Bateman, Robert le Lopham William Butt, Rob le Huluerston.</i>	
1	5			
2	6			
3	7			

Church, and a great Hall with the goodly Chappell at the Bishops pa-
lace. In the dayes of Ed. 1. was the citie of Norwich walled about by
leau from the King.

A Catalogue of the

An. dō Kings Bishops.

Baylives.

4 8

William Butt, John Sparow,
John Cofin, Hugh Dunston,
John de Morley, Will. Bateman,
Tho. Yemme, W. de Strumshaw.
The same founte againe.

5 9

6 10

7 11

8 12

9 13

1320. 14

1 15

2 16

3 17

4 18

5 19

6 20

7 Edw. 3

1

8 2

9 3

1330. 4

1 5

2 6

William Butt, Robert le Lopham,
Pet. de Bumstead, Rob. de Wilby.
John de Morley, Will. Bateman,
Hugh de Dunston, John Pyrmond
John de Morley, Tho. de Weston.
John Flint, Robert de Wilby.
The same foure againe.

Walt. de Bury, Tho. de Cocksfield,
John Pyrmond, Will. de Strumshaw.
John de Morley, Rob. de la Salle,
John de Corpusty, Tho. Yemme.
The same foure againe.

William Bateman, John Cofin,
Hugh de Dunston, Hen. de Thyrston
William Bateman, John Cofin,
Hugh de Dunston, John Christon.
William Bateman, John Flint,
Ral. de Burwood, W. de Strumshaw.
Robert de Saul, John Cofin,
John Corpustie, John Permond.
William Bateman, W. Dunston,
Nich. de Middleton, W. Butt.
W. Butt, W. Dunston,
Hugh Curson, Adam Miday.
Henry de Dunston, W. de Blickling,
Io. de Corpusty, Hen. de Heauingham
Ral. de Burwood, Ral. de Bumstead,
Nic. de Middleton, Ri. de Metton
John de Hackeford, John Rodeland,
Ioh. de Stratton, Rich. de Bumstead.

A great
famine in
England, in-
forcing the
people to
eate horses,
doggs, and
chi dren,
and many
perishing,
Anno 1315.

Vpon the
death of this
John of Elie,
the Bishop-
ricke was
offered to
one Robert
Baldocke,
whorefu-
sed it.

This

Gouernours of Norwich.

An. do Kings	Bishops.	Baylifes.	
3	7	Jeffrey Moyne, William Bert, Iohn Rodeland, Iohn Corpusty.	
4	8	Rich. Bettering, VVill. Bert, Ral. de Burwood, H. de Heaueingham	
5	9	Io. de Huluerston, Iohn de Bumstead, Wil. de Dunston, Will. Butt.	
6	10	Adam Medday, Roger Verley, Mash de Blakeny, VV. Sturmer.	
7	11	Anthony Io. de Hackeford, Ral. de Bumstead, of Becke Tho. Rokell, Edm. Cofin.	This Becke
8	12	Doctor of Jeffr. Moyne, Tho. Framingham, Diuinity Ro. Hardigray, Clem. d' Alaborough	an old Cour- tier of
9	13	Rob. de Poole, Rob. Verley, VV. de Dunston, VV. de Blakeney	Rome, gay- ned there
1348.	14	Edm Cofin, Rich. Portland, Rog. Hardegray, Iohn Iringham.	corruptly the Bishop-
1	15	William Ric. Bittring, Ralph de Bumstead, Bateman, Tho. Rokell, Edm. Cofin.	ricke, wher- in hee beha-
2	16	Archdea- Iames de Blickling, VVill. Bert, con of Rich. de Bumstead, Iohn Trey.	ued himsele tyrannous-
3	17	Norfolke Ioh. de Hackeford, Ric. de Bittring, Rog Verley, VVill. de Dunston.	ly, and was at last poy-
4	18	Roger Verley, VVill Butt, Will Blakeney, Rob. de Poole.	soned by his owne ser-
5	19	Iohn Hallis, Tho. Prior, Iohn de Sneterton, Iohn Trey.	uants. This Bi- shop Bate- man is ob-

serued to haue been of a very meeke spirit, and yet so stout a defender of the right of the Church, as not to be therein discouraged either by the spight of the Nobilitie, or by the displeasure of the King, expressed by sharpest threatnings. He built and endowed *Trinmie Hall* in Cambridge, and by his perswasions caused one Doctor *Gunnill* to found *Gunnill Hall*, now called *Cayes Colledge* in Cambridge. Hee was sent Embassadour to the Pope, in the great businesse betweene the King of England, and the French King, concerning the right of the whole Kingdome of Fraunce, but dyed in the iourney. He obtayned of the Pope the profit of all Churches in his Diocesse during their vacancie.

A Catalogue of the

Baylifes.

An dō Kings Bishops.

6	20	Jeffr. Moynet, Rich. de Poringland, Simon de Blickling, W. Sturmer.
7	21	John de Hackford, Tho de Bumstead Wil. de Basingham, Adam de Bert.
8	22	Roger Midday, Th. de Framingham John de Snererton, William Sturmer.
9	23	Jeffr Butler, John de Ellingham Rog. de Gormincheſter, Adam Bert.
1350.	24	James de Blickling, Wil. de Dunſton, Roger Hardegray, John de Bereford;
1	25	Rich de Betering, Wil. de Blakeny, Ro. de Bumstead, John Trey.
2	26	Ioh. Heaueingham, Ioh de Erpingham Simon de Blickling, Ed. Sturmer.
3	27	Tho de Bumstead, Ri. de Poringland, Robert de Bumstead, John Trey.
4	28	Tho. Cooke, Iohn de Ellingham, Fairchild, Rein. de Gormancheſter
5	29	Roger Midday, Will. de Blakeney, Barth de Appleyard, Ed. Alderford.
6	30	Ioh. de Causton, Rich de Bittering, Edm. Lent, Roger Pert.
7	31	Will. Skie, Ralph de Atleborough, Walt. de Bixton, Rob de Spicer.
8	32	Robert de Bumstead, Iohn Butt, Hugh de Holland, Will. de Brooke.
9	33	Pet. de Blickling, Walt. de Buwels, Simon de Blickling, Ioh. de Welburne.
1360.	34	Ioh. Erpingham, Tho. de Bumstead, Rog. Hardegray, Rein. de Huntingtō.
1	35	Ioh. de Stoke, Iohn de Welburne, Pet. Fairchild, Jo. de Heaueingham.
2	36	Will. de Blickling, Walt. de Burton, Rog. Bert, Edm. Alderford.
3	37	Tho. Cole, Nich. de Blakeney, Will. Aſgar, Rob. de Bumstead.
4	38	William Brooke, Iohn Latimer, Simon de Blickling, Iohn Butt.

Tho. Percy knight
brother
to the
Earle of
Northū-
berland,
and Duke
of Lan-
caſter.

Anno 1348
the plague
was ſo grie-
uous in Nor-
wich, as that
in ſeuē mo-
neths ſpace
it conſumed
57104. ouer
& aboue the
number of
the Religi-
ous & poore
people, who
died alſo in
great multi-
tudes.

In the daies
of Biſh. Percy, a violent
tepeſt ouer-
threw the
ſteeple of
the Cathed-
ral church,
to the great
ruine of the
Church,
which yet
he and his
Clergy did
repaire.

Gouernors of Norwich.

An. do Kings' Bishops.

Baylifes.

5	39		John de Tilney, Tho. de Bumstead,	
			John Welburne, William Knetshall.	
6	40		John de Knetshall, Pet. de Blickling,	
			Barth. Appleyard, Hugh de Holland.	
7	41		John de Stoke, VVill. de Worstead,	
			John de Corpstie, William Stallon,	
8	42		Will. Skie, John de Wilburne,	
			John Jenny, Reynald Cobbe.	
9	43		John Latimer, John VVard,	Spencer was
			Walter de Bixton, Rob. Spicer.	a souldier in
1370.	44	Edward	John de Dalton, Roger de Ling,	the Popes
		Spencer,	Simon de Blickling, Stephen Siluester	pay, and be-
1	45	Knight.	Rob. Poppingay, Henry Lumner,	ing made Bi
			VV. de Blickling, John de Winterton	shop, deligh-
2	46		Nich. Blakeny, Bart de Appleyard,	red in war,
			Ralph, Skeet, Tho. Hart.	made great
3	47		Reynold de Bungay, Th. de Bumstead	haueockvpon
			John Jenny, Philip Browne.	the coasts
4	48		Henr. Skie, Hugh de Holland,	of Belgia,
			John Latimer, VV. Garrard.	though the
5	49		VVil. Peaking, John VVelburne,	King were
			Adam Base, Tho. Spynke.	vnwilling,
6	50		VValt. Nix, VValt. de Bixton.	and forbade
			Ioh. Atmere, Pet. de Alderford.	his procee-
7		Ric. 2.	Rob. de Burnham, Wil de Worstead,	dings, and at
	1		VVill. de Horning, Reynald Cobb.	home he was
8	2		Rob. Poppingay, VVil. de Blickling,	very boiste-
			John de Moulton, VVil. de Eaton.	rous among
9	3		Will. Asgar, Nich. de Blakeney,	his Clergie.
			Henry Lumner, Roger Prestifon.	A rebell-
1380.	4		Henry Skey, Tho. Bumstead,	on in Nor-
			Ralfe Skiet, John Parlet.	folke, raised
1	5		Ioh. Piking, Tho. Hart,	by one John
			VVill. Lumner, Tho. Spinke.	Linster a
2	6		Ioh. Gilbert, Hugh de Holland,	Dyer, Anno
			John Latimer, Stephen Siluester.	1381.

A Catalogue of the

Anno Dom.	Kings	Bishops	Baylifes.
3	7		Walter Nix, Will. de Worsteed, Walter de Bixton, Reinald Cobbe.
4	8		Rob Popingay, Rog. de Redlington, Will de Eaton, Will de Horning.
5	9		Walter Daniell, Will. Blickling, Iohn de Moulton, Clem. Harward.
6	10		Henry Lumner, Nich. Blakney, Rog de Blickling, Will. Appleyard.
7	11		Ioh. Pyking, Ralph Skeet, Iohn de Trowes, Iohn de Parlet.
8	12		Iohn Gilbert, Iohn Latimer, Tho. Garard, Iohn Daniell.
9	13		Rob. Bernham, Edw Warner, Jo. de Shouldham, Rob. Popingay.
1390.	14		Will. Euerard, Hugh de Hollind. Tho Hart, Will. Crackesford.
1	15		Rob Brasier, Iohn Pilsby, Walter Bixton, Walt. Nix.
2	16		Rich Drewè, Walter Daniel, Iohn Worlych, Rob. Lymworth.
3	17		Rob. de Blickling, Tho. Garrard, Rich. White, Iohn Shorshame.
4	18		Rob. Popingay, Iohn Daniell, Tho. Parlet, Tho. Leuerich.
5	19		Iohn de Harleston, Edw. Warner, Will. Appleyard, Iohn Coppyn.
6	20		Will Euerard, Iohn Shouldham, Roger Parker, Iohn de Lynne.
7	21		Tho. Hart, Walter Nix, Will. Crackesford, Iohn de Worsteed.
8	22		Rich. Drews, Robert Brasier, Iohn Worlych, Ralph Brooke.
9	Hen 4		Walt. Daniell, Rob. de Dunstead,
	1		Rich. White, Walter de Eaton.
1400.	2		Roger de Blickling, Barth. Blakeny, Tho. Garrard, Hugh Skeet.

Gouernors of Norwich.

Anno Dom.	Kings	Bishops.	Baylifes.	
1	3		John Daniell, Edmund VVaryn, William Appleyard, VV. Euerard.	
2	4		Robert Hunworth, John Harleston, VVilliam Sedman, Iohn Coppyn.	
3	5		Rob. Brasier, Tho Lenerich, Rich. Pordance, Iohn Damiard.	These last foure con- tinued Bay-

lifes to the first day of March, and then was the Gouernment altered,
and the Citie of Norwich by the Kings Graunte did chuse a Maior,
with two Sherifes, and so still they continue.

Maiors

A Catalogue of the

Anno Dom.	Kings Hen.	Bishops.	Maiors.	Sherifes.
3	5		VWill. Appleyard. 1	Rob. Brasier, Iohn Daniel.
4	6		Will. Appleyard. 2	Samson Barker, Iohn Skie.
5	7		Will. Appleyard. 3	Iohn Harston, Ri. Spurdance
6	8	Alexand.	VValter Daniel.	Edm. Warner, Rich. Drue.
7	9	of Norw.	Iohn Daniel.	Th. Gerrard, Iohn Wurlike.
8	10	first Prior	Edmund Warner.	Th. Bartlet, Iohn Bixley.
9	11	there.	Walter Daniel. 2	Gual. Mozley, Jo. Manning
1410.	12		Robert Brasier.	Iohn Skotham, Geo. Audly.
1	13		VWill. Appleyard 4.	Iohn Leuerech, Iohn Wake
2	14		VWill. Appleyard. 5.	Ri. White, Iohn Grunthorpe.
3	Hen. 5	Bis. Countrey	Rich. Drue.	VWil. Sedman, Rob. Luffield
	1	Chancellor		
4	2	of Oxford.	Iohn Bixley.	Tho. Cooke, Henry Ruffman
5	3	Iohn Wa-	Iohn Manning.	Rich. Mozly, Tho. Oecle.
6	4	kering Lo.	Henr. Ruffman.	Iohn Asger, Iohn Michell.
7	5	Keeper.	Iohn Daniel. 2.	VWil. Rooffe, Henry Iaques.
8	6		VWil. Appleyard, 6	Rob. Baxter, Io. Cambridge
9	7		VValter Daniel. 3.	Hen. Pecking, Iohn Scotham
1420.	8		Rich. Spurdance.	Tho. Inghaym, Rob. Asger.
1	9		VWil. Sedman.	Will. Nich. Simon Cooke.
2	Hen. 6		Iohn Manning 2.	Iohn Gerrard, Tho. Daniell.
	1			
3	2		Iohn Daniel 3.	Iohn Wright, Ioh. Hodkins.
4	3		Tho. Baxter.	Wil Gray, Peter Brasier.
5	4	Will. An-	Tho. Inghaym.	Tho. Welby, Rob. Chapleinc.
6	5	wike, Lor.	Iohn Asger.	Ioh. Copping, Ioh. Gleader.
7	6	Keeper.	Tho. VVetherby.	Iohn Wilby, Rich. Pilby.
8	7		Rich. Mozley.	Io. Alderford, Greg. Draper.
9	8		Robert Baxter.	Guliel. Ifselham, Ioh. Sipater.
1430.	9		Iohn Cambridge.	Rob. Toppies, Ioh. Penning.
1	10		Tho. Inghaym, 2	Will. Aswell, Tho. Graston.
2	11		Tho. VVetherby, 2	Ioh. Dunning, Aug. Bange.
3	12		Rich. Spurdance, 2.	Ro. Langly, Wil. Hempstead
4	13		Iohn Garrard.	Roger Booten, Tho. Ball.
5	14		Robert Toppys.	Edm. Bretton, Peter Roper.
6	15		Robert Chaplein.	Rich. Brasier, Wal. Crumpe.
7	16	Ioh. Browne	Iohn Cambridge, 2	Sim. Walsoker, Clem. Fishma
		Bi. of Roch.		Thi s

Gouernors of Norwich.

This yeare 1407. a great frost continued 15. weekes.

Whilest *Alexander* was Bishop of Norwich, a great part of the Church was consumed by fire.

A great part of the Citie was consumed with sudden fire, 1414.

When three seuerall Popes did strue together for the Popedome, this Bishop, *John* of *Waking* was sent from England with other Prelates about that businesse to the Councell of Constance, whete he behaued himselfe to his great praise, and honour of our Nation. He did build the Cloyster in the Bishops palace,

Bishop *Annik* did build the great West doore of the Cathedrall Church, and the great window which is ouer it.

A great raine from Easter vntill Michaelmas, 1426.

Joane a French Sorceresse warred in mans Apparell, became victorious, and much endamaged the English.

The Water-Milles built at Norwich, Anno 1430.

¶ From the second Maioraltie of *John Cambridge* forward, the space of 11. yeares, viz. vntill *Gregory Draper*, which is from the yeare 1437. vnto 1449. there is great difference in Records: for in a Manuscript extant among the Records of the Cathedrall Church of Norwich, which seemeth in all likelihood to haue been written in the dayes of *Henry* the sixt. It is mentioned as followeth: 1437. *John Cambridge* was Maior vnto the Feast of the Natiuity of the Virgin *Mary*, when the Citie of Norwich was taken into the Kings hand, and gouerned by *John Wellis*, Citizen of London, who was called Warden, & by *Walter Eaton*, and *John Lynford* Sherifes, vntill the Calends of March, and then was *Ioh. Cambridge* made Maior by *Ioh. Wellis*, and *Simon Walsoken*, and *Clem. Fisherman* Sherifes; and so *Ioh. Cambridge* continueth still Maior two yeares together, and then ann. 1440. is *Rob. Toppys* Maior, & 1441.

Will.

A Catalogue of the

Anno Dom	Kings	Bishops.	Maiores.	Sherifes.
8	17		John Wellis, gubernato.	Walcr Eaton, John Lingford.
9	18		John VVellis, Custos.	John Brosiard, John Spicer.
1440.	19		John Clifton, Miles, Custos	John Gosling, Henry Styrman
1	20		John Clifton Miles, Custos.	John Gosling, Henry Styrman
2	21		VVill. Hempstead.	Thomas Allen, Rob. Seygrim.
3	22		VVill. Ashwell.	John Intwood, Rob. Allen.
4	23		Rob. Toppys, 2.	John Brosiard, Rob. Spicer.
5	24		John Clifton.	John Intwood, Rob. Allen.
6	25	Gualter	VVill. Ashwell.	John Intwood, Rob. Allen.
7	26	Lyhart,	Tho. Catworth.	John Intwood, Rob. Allen.
8	27	Doct. of	Tho. Catworth.	Rob. Furbisher, Joh. Weighton
9	28	diuinity.	George Draper.	Rob. Browne, John Droll.
1450.	29		Tho. Allen.	John Chittocke, Rob. Machin.
1.	30		Ralph Seygrim.	Will. Barley, John Gilbert.
2	31		Robert Toppys, 3.	Thomas Ellys, Rob. Lyred.
3	32		John Droll.	Edw. Cutler, John Clarke.
4	33		Rich. Browne.	Ric. Beere, Jeffrey Quinch.
5	34		George Draper, 2.	Will. Norwich, Rich. Alboone
6	35		Rich. Brasier.	Tho. Buckingham, John Blunt
7	36		John Chittocke.	Jeffrey Iay, John Humworth.
8	37		Rob. Toppys, 4.	Tho. Owdolfe, Will. Riuer.
9	38		John Gilbert.	Jeffrey Godfries, Edm. Colemā
1460.	39		Thomas Ellis.	Rob. Best, John Aubery.
1	Edw 4		VV. Norwich.	John Northall, John Cooke.
	1			
2	2		John Butt.	John Burton, Rich. Hoste.
3	3		Rich. Brasier, 2	Henry Spencer, Will. Willis.
4	4		John Gilbert, 2	Will. Swanne, Rob. Portland.
5	5		Thomas Ellis, 2	Walt. Fronsfield, Rich. Aniel.
6	6		John Chittocke, 2	John Rose, John Beckles.
7	7		Roger Best.	John Lawes, Rob. Hickling.
8	8		Gualter Fronsfield.	Rich. Ferrar, Tho. Viell.
9	9		John Aubury.	Tho. Buckingham, W. Pepper Will.

Gouernors of Norwich.

Will. Ashwell, and 1442. *Will. Hemstead*, the Sherifes are the same as in the ordinary Catalogue, now and heretofore printed, and which is very familiarly abroad in writing. Then anno 1442. it followeth, that *Vvil. Hemstead* was Maior and *Ralp. Seigrim*, and *Tho. Allen* Sherifes, vntill the 18. of March, when the citie fell to the Kings hand, by a legall indgement at Thetford, by Sir *John Foriescue* Knight, Lord chiefe Iustice of England, for an Insurrection which the Citizens had made against the Mother church, & vpon the 20. day of the same moneth, Sir *John Clifton*, Knight, was made *Custos* of the said Citie, and came to gouerne it, and was called Captain; and vpon the sixt of April, *Ioh. Lynford* of Stallam, and *Rob. Allen* of Erham were made Sherifes; but *Lynford* refusing, one *Io. Intwood* tooke the place: and then *Clifton* continueth Captaine, and *Allen* and *Intwood* Sherifes, vnto the 20. day of May, 1446. when *Tho. Catworth* became *Custos*, and was called Warden, the same Sherifes still remaining with *Clifton*, Captaine and Warden, vnto the Feast of Saint Andrew, 1447. when the Liberties are restored, and *Will. Hemstead* reassumed the Maioralty, *Ral. Segrim* and *Tho. Allen* were made Sherifes, *Hemstead* continued Maior vntill the day after the feast of S. Ethelbert, when *VV. Ashwell* was chosen Maior by the Citizens, *Segrim* & *Allen* continue Sherifs vntill Michaelmas, 1448. In this yeare the King came to Norwich vpon the Sabbath day before the Feast of S. *Bustolph*, and departed the day of the said Feast.

In the yeare 1440. euery housholder Alien was compelled to pay to the King sixteene pence, and euery seruant six pence. Printing innented, 1440. *Pauls* Steeple burnt, 1443.

A Parliament at Saint *Edmunds Bury*, 1445.

A great Earthquake all England ouer, 1446.

In the yeare 1449. the King came againe to Norw. in the Feast of S. *Felix* and *Adanke*, and staid vntill the feast of S. *Giles*, vpon the charge of the Bishop, Prior and Couent, Maior, and Citizens.

Bishop *Lyhart* was a man of singuler wisdom and moderation, whereby he much mitigated the minds of the Citizens, who were otherwise much enraged against the Church. He built a faire Rood loft in the Cathedrall Church, and paved the floore of the Church with Marble.

A generall Earthquake againe, Anno 1449.

John Cade rebelled, and spoyled the Citie of London, and came soone to confusion, Anno 1450.

The Cathedrall Church of Norw. much consumed with fire, 1463.

The Kentishmen againe in commotion, do much harme about London 1469.

A Catalogue of the

Anno Dom.	Kings	Bishops.	Maiors.	Sherifes.
1470.	10		Edw. Cutler,	John Harvy, Henry Owdolfe.
1	11		John Burt.	John Wellis, Rob. Atmore.
2	12		Roger Best. 2	Edm. Statie, Tho. Storme.
3	13	James	Richard Ferrar.	John Cooke, W. London.
4	14	Goldwell,	Tho. Ellys. 3	Jam. Goldbeater, John Bright
5	15	Prior of	VVill. Swaine.	Tho. Cambridge, W. Lownd.
6	16	Norwich	John VVellis.	Ham. Claxton, Rob. Cooke.
7	17		John Portland.	Greg. Clarke, Phil. Curson.
8	18		Rich. Ferrar, 2	Rob. Osburne, Tho. Beafield.
9	19		Tho. Buckingham.	Rob. Wellis, Tho. Philips.
1480.	20		John Aubury.	Ric. Gardiner, Tho. Wurth.
1	21		VV. London.	Rich. Ballis, Ralph East.
2	22		VV. Almer.	Rob. Belton, John Denton.
3	Rich. 3		Rich. Ferrar, 3	W. Rosa, W. Ferrar.
	1			
4	2		John Cooke.	John Ebbes, Will. Curties.
5	Hen. 7		Ham. Claxton.	John Telles, John Swayne.
	1			
6	2		Tho. Buckingham, 2	John Wilkins, John Iowell.
7	3		John VVellis, 2.	John Pikamor, John Castin.
8	4		Tho. Beafield.	John Reed, Rich. Howard.
9	5		Rich. Ballis.	Tho. Cause, Nich. Daue.
1490.	6		Rob. Gardiner.	Nich. Cowlich, Will. Gogion.
1	7		VV. London, 2.	Stephen Braine, Tho. Cooke.
2	8		Rob. Aylmer, 2.	John Warnes, Ioh. Rightwise.
3	9		Rich. Ferrar, 4.	Rob. Long, Barthol. King.
4	10		Stephen Brian.	John Horsley, Rob. Burrow.
5	11		J. Wellis, 3. T. Cause	Rich. Bruster, Rob. Best.
6	12		John Read.	John Francis, John Pethod.
7	13		Nich. Cowlich.	Greg. Clarke, Tho. Aldych.
8	14		Rich. Ferrar, 5.	Will. Ramsfey, Tho. Heminge.
9	15	Tho. Jan.	Rob. Gardiner, 2.	John Radolph Rob. Pikamore.
1500.	16	Rich.	John VVarnes.	Geor. Steward, John Crome.
1	17	Nich.	John Rightwise.	Rich. Aylemer, W. Drake.
2	18		VVil. Ramsfey.	Simon Reed, John Smith.
3	19		Tho. Cause, 2.	Tho. Warnes, Tho. Caunt.
4	20		Rob. Burrow.	W. Hart, I. Harvy, I. Walters

Tho

Gouernours of Norwich.

The Commons in Norwich yeeld to the Sherifes thirtie pounds a yeare towards their Fee Ferme, *Anno* 1471.

Edmund Starie held his Sherifaltie at Trowes.

The King came to Norwich, *Anno* 1474.

A great plague in Norwich, *Anno* 1479.

Againe, a great and generall Earthquake, doing much hurt, *Anno* 1480.

The great Sweating sicknesse in England, 1485.

The King came to Norwich, *Anno* 1486.

Pethods sonne riding the Bounds of the Citie very young, and tyed to his saddle, was flaine by the fall of his horse, *Anno* 1496.

London much consumed with fire, *Anno* 1503. This yeare was built the Market Crosse in Norwich, being the fayrest and most commodious this day in England.

A Catalogue of the

Anno Dom.	Kings	Bishops.	Maiors.	Sherifes.
5	21		Greg. Clarke.	Tho. Large, W. Godfrey.
6	22		Robert Gardiner.	Tho. Clarke, Iohn Swaine.
7	23		Tho. Aldrich.	Iohn Clarke, Robert Ferrar.
8	24		W. Ramsay, 2	Edw. Reed, Rob. Broome.
9	Hen 8			
	1		Rob. Long.	Henry Meir, Rob. Iannis.
1510.	2		Rich. Brasier.	Io. Marsham, Ralph Wilkins
1	3		Rich. Aylemer.	Robert Bell, Stephen Stallon.
2	4		W. William Hart.	Steph. Swan Iohn Corpussy.
3	5		Ioh. Rightwise.	Iohn Busting, Tho. Pickrell.
4	6		Greg. Clarke, 2	Hen. Schoolhouse, Iohn Terry
5	7		Iohn Clerke.	Rob. Burke, Rich. Farrar.
				Will. Broome, Tho. Wilkins
6	8		Tho. Aldrich.	Tho. Bawber, Greg. Cause.
7	9		Rob. Iannis.	Robert Greene, Thomas Corie
8	10		Iohn Marsham.	Rob. Heminge, Ham. Lynsted
9	11		W. William Hart, 2	Iohn Brown, Barth. Springall
1520.	12		Iohn Clarke 2.	Nich. Syphat, Iohn Westgate.
1	13		Edw. Reed.	Tho. Moore, Robert Hawle.
2	14		Iohn Terry.	Regi Littleprow, W. Norfolk
3	15		Robert Iannis, 2	Steph. Rainbow, Henr. Salter.
4	16		Tho. Pickerell.	Robert Leech, Iohn Swaine.
5	17		Rob. Ferrar.	Aug Steward, W. Layer.
6	18		Rob. Burrow.	Wil. Russell, Ioh. Watts, senior
7	19		Ralph Wilkins.	Tho. Grew, Iohn Clarke.
8	20		W. Rome.	Tho. Cranke, Henry Fuller.
9	21		Thomas Greene.	Iohn Curat, Iohn Corbet.
1530.	22		Thom. Bawber.	Tho. Neiton, Nich. Sotherton
1	23		Edward Reed, 2.	Rich. Catlyn, Will. Rogers.
2	24		Reginal. Littleprow	Iohn Groot, W. Haste.
3	25		Tho. Pickrell, 2	Adam Lawes, Roger Cooper
4	26		Aug Steward.	Wil. Lyn, Thomas Greenwood.
5	27	Wil Rugg	Nich. Syphat.	Rob. Browne, Henry Crooke.
6	28	Abbot of	Rob. Ferrar, 2	Edm. Wood, Tho. Thetford.
7	29	S. Bennets	W. Layer.	Rob. Rugg, Rob. Palmer.
8	30		Tho. Pickrell, 3	Nic. Osburne, Io. Hummerston.
9	31		Nich. Sotherton.	Iames Marsham, Th. Walters
				Iohn Tracie. Saint

Gouernours of Norwich.

Saint *Andrewes* Church in Norwich built, Anno 1506.

Norwich grievously afflicted with fire, which continued burning in fearefull manner the space of foure dayes, beginning Aprill 24. 1507. And then againe it was casually fired, Iune 4.

The Cathedrall Church at Norwich in great part burnt downe, with the Bookes, Vestry, and all the ornaments thereof, 1509.

The Thames so frozen, as that Horse and Cart passe ouer on the Ice, Anno 1516.

Cardinall *Woolsey* came to Norwich, to compound differences betwene the Church and Citie, 1517. The Prentices grew into Com-motion at London on May day, since called *Ill May day*, 1517.

The Sweating sicknesse againe very grievous all England ouer, 1518.

A great rage of water overflowing a great part of the Citie of Nor-wich vpon Saint *Leonards* day, anno 1519. and still remembered by the name of Saint *Leonards* Flood.

The Duke of Buckingham beheaded, 1521.

Christierne King of Denmarke came to Norwich with his Queene, Anno 1523.

An Insurrection at Lakenham. *William Layer* was dwelling in North-walsham, when he was chosen Sherife, 1525.

1527. Hunger this yeare was so sharpe, by reason of the dearth, that diuers people did violently assault the Corne-sellers at the Market-crosse, but were repressed and punished.

The French Queene at Norwich, 1529.

The Cardinall came againe to Norwich, anno, 1530.

Bilney burnt at Norwich. Also a Monke of Aye burnt there, 1531.

The Lady *Elizabeth* daughter to King *Henry* 8. and after the euer memorable Queene of England, was borne at Greenwich, the seuenth of September, anno 1533.

The Councell Chamber in Norwich built, anno 1534.

Edward the sonne of *Henry* 8. after King of England, was borne on Saint *Edwards* day, anno 1537. The same yeare was a Insurrection at Walsingham.

A Catalogue of the

Anno Dom.	Kings	Bishops.	Maiors.	Sherifes.
1540.	32		Tho Grewe.	Tho. Codd, Iohn Spencer.
1	33		Rob. Leech.	Felix Puttock, Iohn Quash.
2	34		W. Rogers.	Tho. Cocke, Rich. Dawie.
3	35		Edw. Reed.	Rich. Alee, W. Morant.
				Thomas Marsham.
4	36		Henry Fuller.	Edm Warden, Rob. Martin.
5	37		Robert Rugge.	Rich. Suckling, Rob Lyng.
6	38		Aug. Steward, 2.	Rob Michels, Bern. Vabeard
7	Edw. 6		Robert Rich.	Tho. Dowfing, W. Heed.
	1			
8	2		Edmund Wood.	Henry Bacon, Iohn Atkins.
			Will Rog rs. 2.	
9	3		Thomas Codd.	Rich. Fletcher, W. Ferrar.
1550.	4	Thomas	Rob Rugge. 2	Tho Morley, Iohn Walters.
1	5	Thirlby,	Richard Dawie.	Iohn Aldrich, Tho Gray.
2	6	Bishop of	Thomas Cocke.	Rob. Norman, Iohn Bungay.
3	Q. M.	Westm.	Thomas Crooke.	Nich. Norgate, Iohn House.
	1			
4	2	Ioh Hop-	Tho. Marsham.	Tho. Marsham, W. Mingay.
5	3	ton Doct.	Felix Puttocke.	Tho. Greene, Iohn Bloome.
		of Diui-	Thomas Codd, 2.	
6	4	nitie.	Aug Steward, 3.	Tho Sutterton, Leo Sutterton
7	5		Henry Bacon.	Edm. Wolfsey, Tho. Lynne,
				Iohn Benjamin.
8	Q. El.		Iohn Aldrich.	Tho. Parker, And. Quash.
	1			
9	2		Rich. Fletcher.	Tho. Cully, Tho. Tesmond.
1560.	3	Io. Park-	Rob. Michels.	Tho. Whall, Rich. Heed.
1	4	hurst, re-	W. Mingay.	Robert Wood, Thomas Peck.
2	5	called	W. Ferrar.	Tho. Ferrar, Tho Beaumund.
3	6	frō exile,	Rich. Dawie, 2.	Christoph. Some, Elis Bate.
4	7	which he	Nich. Norgate.	Rob. Suckling, Iohn Gybbs.
5	8	suffered	Tho. Sutterton.	Io. Sutterton, Tho. Winter.
6	9	for the	Henry Bacon, 2.	Tho. Pettus, Iohn Suckling.
7	10	Gospel.	Thomas Whall.	Iohn Worlsey, Thomas Layer.
8	11		Thomas Parker.	Iohn Reed, Simon Bowd.

Maiors.

Gouernors of Norwich.

Bullen was wonne, *Anno* 1544.

The Earle of Surrey was beheaded, *anno* 1548.
The Rebellion of *Kett* in Norfolke, *anno* 1549.

Againe the Sweating sicknesse, *anno* 1552.

Queene *Mary* was married to *Philip* King of Spaine, *anno* 1554.

Anno 1556. Wheat was at three and fiftie shillings the Quarter, Barley at two and thirtie shillings the quarter, Oates at sixteene shillings the quarter; and yet the very next yeare Wheat fell to ten shillings the quarter, Barley to sixe shillings eight pence, Oates to foure shillings eight pence.

Saint *Quintens* was wonne, 1557.

1557. Calice was lost in foure dayes, after 216. yeares possession,

A great concourse of Nobilitie came to Norwich to the Duke, *anno* 1562.

The Walloones admitted into Norwich to inhabite, and haue their Congregations apart, *anno* 1565. and to vse such Trades as had not bin there formerly.

A Blazing Starre, *Anno* 1568.

A Catalogue of the

Anno Dom.	Kings	Bishops.	Maiores.	Sherifes.
9	12		Robert Wood.	Christophe Layer, Rich. Bate
1570.	13		John Aldrich.	Tho. Gleane, Robert Gosling.
1	14		Thomas Greene.	Henry Greenwood, Edm. Pye.
2	15		Robert Suckling.	Nich. Sotherton, Francis Rug
3	16		Thomas Pecke.	Geo. Bowgeon, Thomas Stokes
4	17		Christopher Some.	Nich. Baker, Tho. Gooch.
5	18	Edmund	W. Ferrar, 2.	Rich. Baker, Clem. Hyrne.
6	19	Fraeke,	Thomas Layer.	Cuth. Brierton, Fran. Morley
7	20	Bishop of	Thomas Culley.	Rich. House, Rich. Banges.
8	21	Rochest.	Robert Wood, 2.	John Eluine, Tho. Sacker.
9	22		Simon Bowd.	Rob. Daue, John Pye.
1580.	23		Christoph. Some, 2	Lawr. Wood, Nich. Bradford.
1	24		Christopher Layer.	Rich. Ferrar, Tho. Pye.
2	25		Rob. Suckling, 2.	Rob. Farow, John Wilkinfon.
3	26		Thomas Gleane.	Hen. Pye, Edw. Johnsons.
4	27		John Suckling.	Lawr. Wats, Titus Norris.
5	28	Edmund	Tho. Layer 2.	Rob. Wells, John Tesmond.
6	29	Skambler	Tho. Pecke 2.	Henry Daue, Iosh. Cully.
7	30	Bishop of	Francis Ruge.	Alex. Thurston, Gr. Houghto
8	31	Peterbr.	Simon Bowd, 2	Robert Rooke, W. Ramsfey.
9	32		Christoph. Layer, 2	Randoll Smith, John Silver.
1590.	33		Thomas Pettys.	Robert Hall, William Peters.
1	34		Robert Tarram.	Nich. Layer, Thomas Lane
2	35		Tho. Gleane, 2.	Tho. Sutterton, Rog. Ramsfey.
3	36		Clem. Hyrne.	Rob. Blackburne, Aug. Whall.
4	37	William	Christoph. Some, 3.	Richard Tooly, W. Johnson.
5	38	Redman,	Tho. Layer 3.	Edm. Browne, Roger Gaywood
		Archdea-		Richard Sadler.
6	39	con of	Richard Ferrar.	Tho. Anguish, Rob. Gibson.
7	40	Canterb.	Thomas Pye.	Thomas Hyrne, Pet. Barker.
8	41		Francis Ruge, 2	John Pettys, Geo. Downing.
9	42		Roger Wells.	Rob. Gateshead Hen. Gaylard.
1600.	43		Alexan. Thurston.	Tho. Pettys, Robert Debye.
1	44		John Tesmond.	Jo. Chapman, Spencer Peterson
2	45	John Leggon, Deane of Norwich.	Tho. Gleane, 3.	John Mingay, William Drake
			Francis Ruge, 3.	

A great

Gouvernours of Norwich.

A great inundation at Norwich, called Candlemas Flood, *Anno* 1570. The same yeare was the conspiracie of *Throckmorton*.

John Read Alderman died suddenly in the Councell chamber at Norwich, *anno* 1572. The same yeare was the Duke of Norfolke beheaded the second day of Iune. And the same yeare also was the great Masacre in France.

The Queene came to Norwich in Progresse, August 16. *anno* 1578. and stayed there from the Satterday vntill the Friday following. This yeare was built the great Shire-house in the Castle yard

A great plague was in Norwich, *anno* 1579. whereof 4918. persons dyed.

Hamon the Heretique burnt at Norwich, *anno* 1580. Also a great Earthquake happened that yeare.

Water-workes were made at Norwich, which brought water plentifully from the new Mills vp to the Market-hill, ouer the top of Saint Laurence Steeple, *anno* 1583. But the report is, that they were decayed by the fraud of the Miller, to preferue the water that it might not bee carried away from the Mill-damme.

Mary Queene of Scots was beheaded, *Anno* 1586.

Cole, an Anabaptist burnt at Norwich, *Anno* 1587.

Kett, a Iewish Arrian burnt at Norwich, *Anno* 1588. The great and supposed inuincible Nauy of the Spaniards came this yeare into the English Seas, to haue Inuaded England, but by the power of God was wonderfully ouerthrowen.

Saint *Martins* Bridge built in Norwich, *anno* 1591.

The well in the Market built, 1592.

Cales in Spaine was taken by the Earle of Essex, *anno* 1596.

The vpper part of the pinnacle of the Cathedrall Church of Norwich was strucken downe with lightning, and the whole Broach riuen to the bottome thereof; but it is now fairely repaired, *anno* 1600.

A great Earthquake December, 24. *Anno* 1601.

A Catalogue of the

Ann ^o Kings Dom. lam ^s .	Bish ^{ps} .	Maiors.	Sherifes.
3	1	Thomas Lanz.	Edw. Nutting, Ioh. Simonds.
4	2	Thomas Hyrne.	George Byrch, George Cocke.
5	3	Thomas Sutterton.	Mic. Aldrich, Fr Smalpeece.
6	4	Iosh. Cullye.	Tho. Blossfe, Iohn Shoueth.
7	5	George Downing	Rob. Croske, James Allen.
8	6	Sir Iohn Pettis, Knight. 2	Rob. Hershney, Henry Faucet.
9	7	Sir Thomas Hyrn, Knight.	Basingburn Throckmorton, Thomas Doughtie.
1610.	8	Roger Ramsfey.	Peter Gleane, Ric. Gouldman.
1	9	Thomas Anguish.	Rich. Rosse, Simon Danie.
2	10	Thomas Blossfe.	William Busy, Iohn Norris.
3	11	George Cocke.	Lionel Claxton, Mic. Parker
4	12	Tho. Petrys.	Th. Spendloue, Mat. Peckifer
5	13	Peter Gleane.	Fra Cocke, Christoph. Barret.
6	14	Sir Thomas Hyrn, Knight. 3	Will. Browne, Thomas Cory.
7	15	Iohn Mingay.	Alex. Anguish, Edm. Cocke.
8	16	I Ouerrall Richard Rosse.	Iohn Anguish, Iohn Ward.
		Bishop of Roger Gaywood.	Nat. Remington, Luci. Lawes
		Lichfield Samuel	
9	17	Harsnet Rich. Tooly.	Tho. Shippedham, Th. Baker.
1620.	18	Bishop of George Byrch.	Iohn Ramsfey, Iohn Lynge.
1	19	Chichest. Francis Smalpeece.	Nich. Emmes, Rob. Sumpter.
2	20	Robert Croske.	
3	21		
4			
5			
6			

The

Gouernors of Norwich.

The Treason that intended to haue blowen vp the vpper house of Parliament, when the King, Queene, Prince, and whole Estate of the land were present, was discouered, the fift of Nouember, Anno 1605.

Christian King of Denmarke came into England, anno 1606.

Anno 1611. at the Euening Triumphs with Fire-workes, after the new Maior had taken his oath, there were two and thirty persons slaine in a crowd. The same yeare was the Bishops house at Ludham burnt downe to the ground.

Fredericke the Count Palatine of Rhine, was married to *Elizabeth*, daughter to King *James*, 1612.

Two great Floods in Norwich, one in Nouemb. 30. the other March the 15. 1614.

Windham burnt by villany on a Sunday morning, while the people were at Church, anno 1615.

Whereas the Citizens of Norwich abusing the libertie of their Charter, in election of their Magistrates, became therein tumultuous and factious, they haue their Charter so interpreted by the Lord chiefe Iustice of England, and Iustice *Dodridge*, anno 1619 as that men are taken into Magistracies by Senioritie, which preuenteth a great deale of disorder.

Anno 1620. Master *Thomas Anguish* gaue an house in Norwich to be employed for an Hospitall for poore children to be therein educated, wherunto Master *Henry Faucet* hath added an hundred pound, and the Citie hath placed therein already twelue poore children. O ye whom God hath enabled, helpe forward so good worke.

Norwich is diuided into foure great Wards.

Conesforth, & Bearestreet, with Carow and Braken-dale Ward, diuided into these pettie Wards.

South Conesforth consisting of these Parishes,

Saint Peters of South gate.
Saint Ethelred.
Saint Clements in Conesforth, now dissolved.
The Augustine Friers, now suppressed.

North Conesforth consisting of

Saint Peters by Mounter gate.
Saint Cutbert, dissolved.
Saint Nedast, dissolved.
The Gray Friers, dissolved.

Bearestreet, consisting of

Saint Johns at the Gates.
Saint Johns at the Timber hill.
Saint Michael at the Thorne.
All Saints, or Audry Holland.
Saint Bartholmeu, dissolved.
Saint Mariane, dissolved.

Maueroft Ward diuided into these pettie Wards.

S. Stephen.
S. Peters of Maueroft, with Chap-pelfield.
S. Giles.

Euery one of these three Parishes is a pettie Ward by it selfe.

WVymere Ward, diuided into these petty Wards.

WVymere Ward, diuided into these petty Wards.

East WVymere, consisting of

Saint Bennets.
Saint Swithens.
Saint Margarets.
Saint Lawrence.
Saint Gregory.
Saint John of Madder Market.
Saint Andrew.
Saint Michaele of Muspoole.
Saint Peter of Houndgate.
Saint Mary the Little, now dissolved.
The Holy Crosse.
Blacke Friers, now dissolved, and called Newhall.
Saint George of Tomeland.
Saint Simon and Jude.
Saint Martines at the Palace.
Saint Helene, with the Holpirall of Saint Giles.

Costanie, consisting of

Saint Michael of Costanie.
Saint Marie of Costanie.
Saint Mariane at the Oake.
Saint Augustine.

Colegate, consisting of

Saint George of Colegate.
Saint Mary Vaburne, dissolved.
Saint Olave, or Olay.

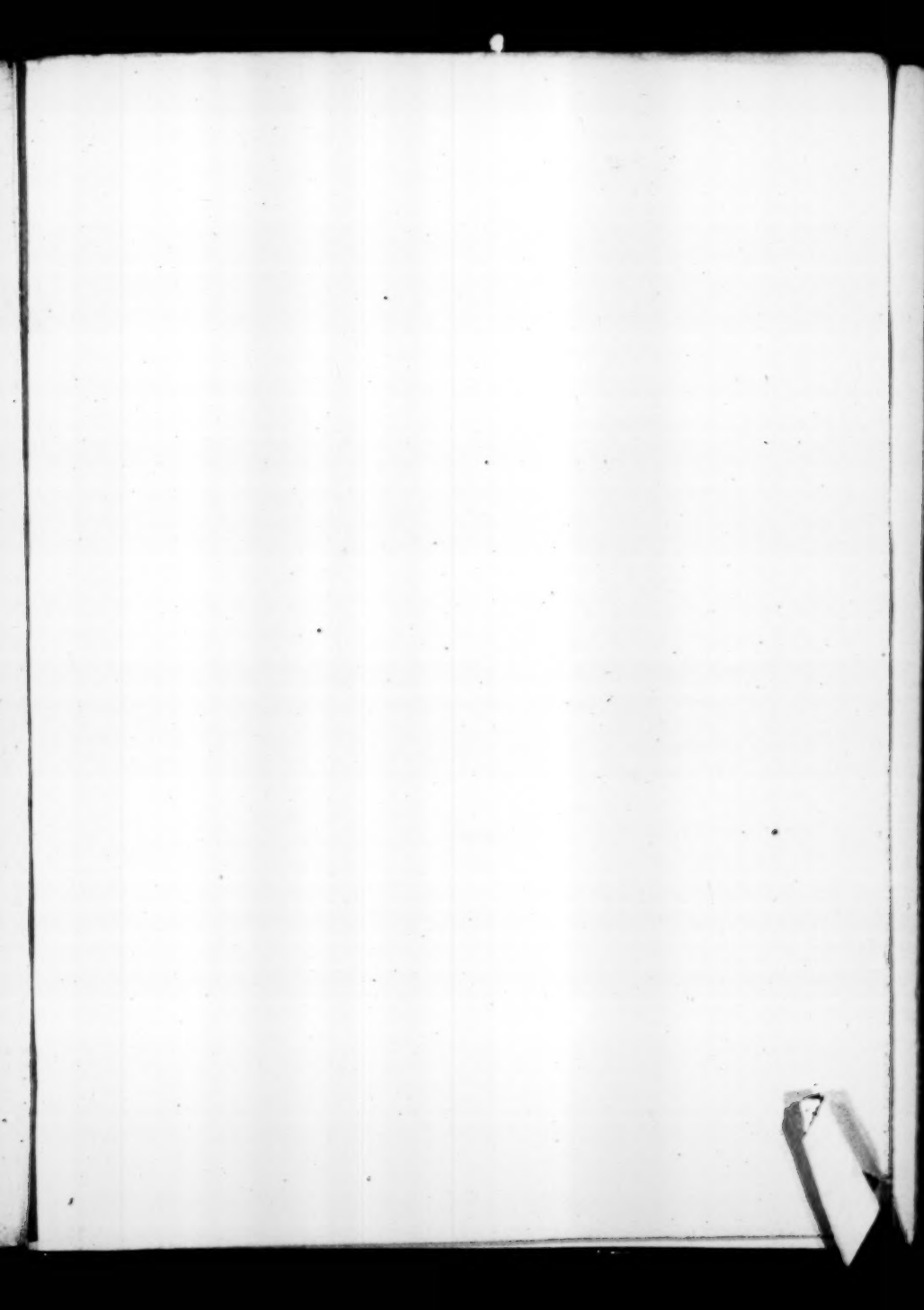
The Ward beyond the water deuided into

Fybridge, consisting of

Saint Pauls, or Normanfbill'e.
Saint James.
Saint Edmund at Fishergate.
Saint Clement ad Pontem.
Saint Sauours.
All Saints in Fybriggate.
The White Fryers dissolved.



FINIS.



A Description of

Britaine, which now is Norfolke, Suffolke, and Cambridge-shire; and their new King which they created vnto themselves, tooke the Castle of *Gurguntus* and *Gutheline* for his Palace, and the Angles began to build thereabouts, and to apply themselves to Fishing, whereof they paid tythes to Saint *Lawrence* for which they found the place then so commodious: for that then all those Plaines, which now lye in faire and large Medowes vpon the East side of the Citie, and betweene Lakenham, and A mringhall, vp to Castor, formerly called Venta, together with the North parts of the Citie it selfe, as it now standeth, and all the way toward the maine Ocean, were Armes of the Sea, reaching vp it selfe into the Countrey, and as it were enclapsing this Castle, and the places thereabouts in his embracements. Diuers, who haue trauelled in Antiquities, find not the name of *Norwich* before the times of the Danish warres, when in her Infancie, as Master *Cambden* speaketh, it was sacked and burnt by *Sveno*. And yet soone after, *vi. l.* in the dayes of *Edw. the Confessor*, it was of that greatnesse, as that it had therein 1320. Burgeses, or Free men. But whilest it vnfortunately entertayned the Earle of East-Angles against *William* the Conqueror, it endured so much famine and losse, during the siege, as abated that faire number of Burgeses to 560. But then againe, in the dayes of the next King, *vi. l.* *William Rufus*, God being pleased to repaire the ruines thereof, and to restore and encrease her flourishing estate. It came into the mind of *William Herbert*, being by *William Rufus* made Bishop of Thetford, to translate that Sea from Thetford to *Norwich*, which formerly had been remoued from North-Elmam to Thetford. For whereas *Sigebert* King of East-Britaine, had first made one *Felix* Bishop ouer Suffolke and Norfolke, whose Sea was at Dunwich in Suffolke: after *Felix* dyed one *Thomas*, and after him, one *Boniface*, & then *Bisus* occupi'd the Sea of Dunwich; which yet some thinke was at *Some* by the Ile of *Elie* before the dayes of *Felix*. But after the death of *Bisus*, the Bishoprick was diuided into two Diocesles, the one of Suffolke, who still sate at Dunwich; and the other of Norfolke, which had
his

the Citie of Norwich.

his Sea in North-Elmam. And thus was the Bishopricke of two Seas, whiles there sate successiue diuers Bishops in each Sea.

At last both the Bishopricks were re-vnited vnder King *Edwin*, and the Sea was at North-Elman, & so continued vnto the dayes of *William* the Conqueror, vnder whom *Ægelmarus* being made Bishop, did by the appointment of the Councell translate the Sea to Thetford, where sate onely the sayd *Ægelmarus* & his successor *Galsagus*. For, when *William Herbert* a man of great learning, those times considered, as also of singular and extraordinary zeale and deuotion, (though (to be known for a man) he had one infirmity, which not preuayling long vpon him, some euill disposed Historians, doe vncharitably more blemish him thereby, then as well became them, honour him with the due acknowledgement of his manifold vertues) was invested in the Bishopricke: he translated the Sea from Thetford to Norwich, where hee built first the Cathedral Church in a marish peece of ground called formerly Cowholme, vpon the East side of the City, betweene the City and the Riuer, and founded there a Prior and Monkes to the number of three score, to bee the Chapter of the Bishop, placed their houses and Cloyster vpon the South side of the Church. He endowed them also with large reuenues, vnto whom the Kings of England successiue from *William Rufus*, gaue large Charters, and faire Priuiledges in all their Precincts and Mannors. He also builded a stately pallace for the Bishop of the Sea vpon the North side of the Church. He dedicated the Church to the holy Trinity, and howsoeuer it is generally called by the name of *Christs Church* in *Norwich*, yet the true name thereof is *Trinity Church* in *Norwich*, and so is it stiled in all the Records, Euidences, Grants and Pleadings thereof vnto this day. The bounds which Bishop *Herbert* first purchased, and by the King *William Rufus* and Pope *Paschall*, granted vnto him; and after by *Henry* the first, and other Kings confirmed to him; for the site of the Church are to beginne at Bishops-gates, and from thence on the West banke of the riuer to

the Citie of Norwich.

Louyls-stath, and from thence right vp into Cunesbrith-streete thorow a lane now called Saint *Vedafts* lane: The vpper part of that lane leading into the said streete between the Minorite Friars on the South therof, & the Church-yard of Saint *Cuthbert* on the North, which vpper part of the said lane the Friars haue anciently cut off, by taking it into their walls, from the entry of that lane into the midst of Cunesbrith-streete, the bounds goe Northerly, and take in the pallace of *Roger Bigot* Earle of Norfolk, since called *Rotten Row*, and now the Poppingay, with the Towne land, and then decline a long the Chappell into the East, and then into the South, including the pallace of the Bishop, vntill they come into Holme-streete at the Hospitall-gate, and then fall right East alonge the midst of the streete vnto Bishops-gates.

The Towne of Norwich being thus much beautified, and made more famous by the annexation of the Church and access of the Episcopall Sea, became as Master *Cambden* reports out of *William Malmesbury* to be of great name, for frequent trade of Merchants, and resort of people. And in the seuenteenth yeare of King *Stephen*, as we read in old Annals, Norwich was founded anew, became a well peopled Citie, and was made a Corporation. And afterwards still increasing in wealth and multitudes, they inclosed themselves in walls, which yet are standing in good reparations: and in proceffe of time the City became, as now it is, a Countie, hauing a Maior and Sheriffes. The Bishoprick continued there, at the passe that *Herbert* left it, vnto the seuen and twenty yeare of *Henry* the eight, when *William Ruge* exchanged away the estate of the Bishoprick with the King, for the possessions of the Abbay of Saint *Benets*, so that now the Bishop enioyeth not any of the possessions of the ancient predecessors, but onely the Pallace in *Norwich*. Prior and Couent were by *Henry* the eight, translated into a Deane and Chapter, in the thirtieth yeare of his raigne; and so they continue, though much of their ancient inheritance hath bin taken away by King *Edward* the sixth, who becomming a

A Description of

new founder, settled vpon them so much of their possessions, as the Duke of Somerset did not take away, but left them without locall Statutes, of which they are now graciously supplied by the Kings most excellent Maicesty, that now is in the eighteenth yeare of his reigne.

Manifold are the particuler accidents, both of prosperitie and aduersitie which befall this famous Citie; both in the Ecclesiasticall and Temporall part thereof which either, I cannot attaine vnto, or would require a large volume. Some things of chiefe note I haue comprehended in the ensuing Table, whereunto I yet prefix the verses which Master Cambden hath of Master Rustones a Scott:ish Brittan.

*Vrbs speciosa situ nitidis pulcherima tellis,
Grata peregrinis delitiosa suis:
Bellorum sedes trepido turbante tumultu,
Tristia Neufriaco sub duce damna tulit:
Vltis disidijs portquam caput ardua celo
Extulit immensis creuit opima opibus:
Cultus vincit opes, & cultum gratia rerum
Quam bene? Si luxus non comitetur opes:
Omnia sic adeo sola hac sibi sufficit ut si,
Fors regno desit, Hac caput esse queat.*

The same in English.

A City seated daintily,
Most faire built she is knowne;
Pleasing and kinde to strangers all,
Delightfull to her owne:
The seat of warres while Ciuil stirres,
And tumults yet remain'd;
In William the Normans dayes,
She greeuous losse sustain'd:
These broyles and iarres once past, When as
Her head aloft againe;

She

A Description of

Shee bare in riches infinite,
And wealth she grew amaine :
Her port exceeds that wealth, and things
All superfine, this port,
How happy were it if excesse,
With such wealth did not sort :
So all sufficiencie in herselfe,
And so compleate is shee,
That if neede were of all the Realme,
The mistresse she might bee.

A

A Catalogue of the feuerall Gouvernours of
NORVVICH, from the dayes of King EDRED,
with the Succession of Bishops there, since the
Translation of the Sea thither, with other
memorable Accidents.

Anno Dom	Kings	Bishops.	Gouvernors	
745				The people of Norfolke & Suffolke, with Cambridgeshire, and the Ile of Ely, embraced the Christian faith vnder King <i>Sigebert</i> .
980			The gouernmēt of Sergeants continueth all this while to the latter end of K <i>Stephens</i> raigne.	The Borough or Towne of Norwich began to be gouerned from the dayes of King <i>Edred</i> , in the yere 980. and the Gouvernour from time to time was called a Sergeant vntill the latter end of King <i>Stephen</i> .
1003.				In the yere 1003. was the Borough of Norwich miserably consumed with fire.
1066	<i>Willi. Cong.</i>	<i>Arnulph</i> is Bishop of Elmham, and translateth the Sea to Iherford, where hee lying, Calisius succedeth him, & continueth to the tenth yeare of <i>Will. Rufus</i>		In the dayes of <i>William</i> the Conquerour, <i>Ralph</i> Earle of East Angles rebelling, was foyled and fled, but his wife with a company of French Britains tooke the Castle of Norwich for their defence: whereupon the Towne enduring a long Siege, was much impaired in Trade, Wealth and people.
1087.	<i>Willi. Rufus</i>	<i>William Herbert</i> being Abbot of Ramsey, was made Bishop of Iherford, & translateth the Sea to Norwich.		<i>William Rufus</i> in the third yere of his raigne gaue to Bishop <i>Herbert</i> a parcell of ground, called Cowholme, whereon now standeth the Cathedral church of Norwich, with the precincts thereof. He also gaue to the same church, at the request of <i>Roger Bigot</i> , Earle of Norfolke, the Rottenrow, now called the Poppingay, being then the palace of the Earle, as also the lands of the said Earle in Iabram.

A Catalogue of the

<i>Anno Dom.</i>	<i>Kings</i>	<i>Bishops.</i>	
			<i>Herbert</i> laid with his own hands the first stone in the foundation of the Cathedrall Church, in the tenth yeare of <i>William Rufus</i> . He also founded there a Priour & Couent, endowing it with sufficiency of maintenance for the Prior, fixtie Monks, and diuers officers. He built also <i>S. Leonard's</i> Chappell on the hill by Norwich, and the Churches of Yarmouth, Lynne, and North Elmham. He founded also, and endowed the Priory of Thetford: and all this hee did at his owne charge, without impairing any thing the estate of the Bishopricke.
1100.	<i>Henry the 1.</i>		<i>Henry</i> the 1. renewed to the Church of Norwich, the Charter of <i>William Rufus</i> for their bounds, and further confirmed therby the Mannor of Eaton, of the gift of <i>Alanus</i> , the sonne of <i>Flebaldu</i> , and gaue it the freedome of three Faieres, one at Norwich for some tenne daies all the Towne ouer, from Whitsun Ecue; another at Lynne at the Feast of Saint <i>Margaret</i> , for three dayes, and the third for three dayes at Hoxon, at the Feast of Saint <i>Peter</i> , and <i>S. Paul</i> . A grievous plague in Norwich, 1112. Bishop <i>Herbert</i> died the thirteenth yeere of <i>Henry</i> the first, and is buried in the Cathedrall Church, in the vpper end of the Presbyterie, before the high Altar.
		<i>Euerard</i> . Archdeacon of Sarum, succeeded <i>Herbert</i> , ann. 1113.	
1135.	<i>Stephen</i>		In the ninth yeare of King <i>Stephen</i> , the Iewes inhabiting in Norwich, did in scorn of Christ, crucifie a childe named <i>William</i> , in a wood neere the Citie, whereof there is no more now remaining but the tree whereon the child dyed. The place to this day is called Saint <i>William</i> in the Wood.
6	1		
7	2		
8	3		
9	4		
1140.	5		
	6		
	7		
	8		
	9	<i>Wil Tur.</i>	In the time of Bishop <i>Turbe</i> , the Cathedrall Church was grievously consumed with fire.
	10	first Prior of Norw.	King

Gouernors of Norwich.

An. do	Kings	Bishops.	Preposi- tors.
6	11		
7	12		
8	13		
9	14		
1150.	15		
1	16		
2	17		
3	18		
4	Hen. 2		
5	1		
6	2		
7	3		
8	4		
9	5		
1160.	6		
1	7		
2	8		
3	9		
4	10		
5	11		
6	12		
7	13		
8	14		
9	15		
1170.	16		
1	17		
2	18		
3	19		
4	20		
5	21	John of	
6	22	Oxford	
7	23	first	
8	24	Deane of	
9	25	Sarum	
1180.	26		
1	27		
2	28		
3	29		
4	30		

King Stephen maketh the Towne of Norwich a Corporation anew, and from hence it is gouerned a long time by two Gouernors called Prepositors.

From the later end of King Stephen, vntill the sixt yere of Hen 3. Norwich is gouerned by two Prepositors.

The Cathedrall casuallly fired, and much wasted thereby, Anno 1171.

Norwich sacked and spoyled by the Earle of Flanders, and Hugh Bigot, Ann. 1174.

This Bishop John repayred the harme which the Cathedrall had receiued by fire in the dayes of his Predecessour. Hee also built the great Church at Ipswich, and certain Lazer houses in Norwich, and was indeed a minister of what Herbert had brought to so faire a passe,

A Catalogue of the

An.d. Kings' Bishops.

Prepositors.

5	31	
6	32	
7	33	
8	34	
9	Rich.	
1190.	2	
1	3	
2	4	
3	5	
4	6	
5	7	
6	8	
7	9	
8	10	
9	Iohn.	
1200.	2	John Grey
1	3	first the
2	4	Kings
3	5	Iudge.
4	6	
5	7	
6	8	
7	9	
8	10	
9	11	
1210.	12	
1	13	
2	14	
3	15	
4	16	
5	17	
6	Hen.3.	Iosceline Rosceline.
7	1	William de Nort.
8	2	
9	3	
1220.	4	Theobald Descois.
1	5	Robert Ascolfe.

So much of the Borough of Norwich, as was not formerly giuen to Bishop Herbert for the Church, King Richard doth let to ferme to the Inhabitants of Norwich for an hundred & eight pound yearly, and termeth them Citizens, and maketh Norwich a City, which before was but a Borough.

Bishop Grey did build a fayre house by Kings Lynne, for the Bishop of Norwich.

Vpon the death of Bishop Grey, the Sea is vacant seuen yeares.

Norwich is taken by Lewis the French King, Anno. 1216.

Here

Gouernours of Norwich.

An.d.	Kings	Bishops.	Baylifes.	
2	6	Radulph		Here be- ginneth the Citie of Norwich to be ruled by foure Bay- lifes.
3	7	the Popes Legate.	Henry Eufiace, W. Sermonfich, Ralph Eftrencie, Richard Munke.	
4	8			
5	9			
6	10	Thomas of Blundenill the	Elured de Hemlinfcon, N. Campaine Henr. de Songes, Eftacie de Hechell.	
7	11	Kings		
8	12.	ludge.	Adam the Toftes, Nich. Elie, Roger Swerdefton, Nich. Eaton.	
9	13			
1230.	14		Roger de Refh, Herbert de Chapter, John de Loxe, Rich. de Reysin.	
1	15			
2	16.		Nigex de VVinner, VVil de VValler John Sonten, Yiw de Gabdi.	Bifhop Blundenile dying, the Sea is voyde three yeres. Bifh. South- field built the Hofpiral in Norwich, noer the Bi- shops palace to confift of a Master and
3	17			
4	18			
5	19		Walter Gamage, Adamle Graunts, Tho. Songes, Rich. le Calme.	
6	20			
7	21		Alane Benediçt, Adam de Fruttery, Edm. de Tonder, Henry Guft.	
8	22			
9	23	William	Aug. Augutner, Geruacy Lerimarin	
1240.	24	of Rayley.		
1	25		Freder. Aluard, Ralph de Pafimere.	
2	26			
3	27		Ifaac de Catton, Goodwin Ambrifaber Roger de Rawike, Nich. Chapter.	
4	28			
5	29	Gwalter of Suf- field, or	Andrew Minny, W. de Deepe, Tho. de Lymcr, Ralph de Pifimer. Iames de Colchefter, Sanam Wrinall.	
6	30	Southfield Od de Belles, VV. Clarke.		

fix Priests, with other officers, and certaine poore, appointing therein also entertainment for harbourellse trauailers, after the maner of the Sauoy in the Strand; which being dissolved by King Hen. 8. was founded anew by King Ed. 6. to consist of one Chaplaine for the poore, one Vi-

A Catalogue of the Baylifes.

An do Kings		Bishops.	
7	31		Tuol de Gauier, Hugh de Swathsend,
8	32		John de Sybatona, N. le Capelle.
9	33		Roger de Berwike, Simon de Nerym,
1250.	34		Hermes de Vallibus, Henr. de Gust.
1	35		Henry de Songer, Tho. Payne,
2	36		John Atlebrigg, Iw de Gauij.
3	37		Peter Cinis, Robert de Catton,
4	38		Otto Texteris, Hugh Swathsend.
5	39		Rich Suckdernell, Ade de Aldebie,
6	40		James Colchester, Nich. Cofinoble.
7	41		John Dibton, Andrew Matt,
8	42		Hugh Winkle, Roger de Plomer.
9	43		Hugh Clarke, Walter Clarke,
1260.	44		Simon Nicholas, John le Graunt.
1	45		Hemes de Horlam, Peter Bloys,
2	46		Tho. le Ciner, Iohn Holdonston.
3	47		William Warram, Henry Catton,
4	48		Waram de Hetfield, Tho. Turkler.
5	49		Leonard Lesson, William Lincolne,
6			Will. Tunder, Ralph Smallborough.
7		Simon of	Rob. Besco, Reignald Roberts,
8		Watton,	Will. Fillerston, Reignald de Elingha
9		the Kings	William Resham, Roger Tudenham,
10		Judge &	Walter Knot, Paul Palgraue.
11		Chaplain	Hugh Clerke, Aden Creyd,
12			William Tunder, Simon Wrinkle.
13			Roger Tudenham, William Butt,
14			Rich. Felmingham, Th Hymningham
15			Hugh Clarke, James Knot,
16			Allan Mercer, VVilliam Tunder.
17			John Nade, Alexander Resham,
18			Hubright Tauerner, Geffrey Derly.
19			Iohn Newbrig, Nich. Hackesford,
20			Walter Clarke, Gerard Knott.
21			Nich. Clements, VValter Knott,
22			Ethelbert Chesse, Simon Berestreet.
23		Roger of	Adam Clarke, Ralph Newbridge,
24		Skarnig	Adam le Tauerham, Iohn Catton.
25		Prior of	
26		Norwich	

sitor for the
 Prisoners in
 the city, one
 Schoolema-
 ster, one V-
 sher, fortie
 poore men,
 & foure wo-
 men serui-
 tors, with a
 Steward,
 Collector,
 Porter,
 Cooke, But-
 ler, Baker,
 and Brewer.
 The Reue-
 nues haue
 bin encrea-
 sed by Qu.
 Elizabeth, &
 other Bene-
 factors, and
 now it main-
 taineth 30.
 & odd men,
 & neere 50.
 women, be-
 sides other
 stipendarie
 officers This
 Bishop built
 the chappell
 of the Vir-
 gin Mary,
 in the Ca-
 thedrall
 Church.

Norwich

Gouernors of Norwich.

An. de Kings	Bishops.	Baylifes.	Norwich
6	50	Roger Morley, Roger Tudnam, William Reedam, V Valer Knor.	much an- noyed by a
7	51	Adam Tofies, Roger Swerdeſton, Nich. Elye, Nich. Hakon.	tumult be- tweene the
8	52	Hugh Clarke, Peter Buthe, Roger Swerdeſton, Henry Helfden.	Churchmen & citizens,
9	53	Peter Butt, Nich. Elie, Walter Groiden, Nich Ingham.	1265.
1270.	54	William Law, William Payne, Nich. Elie, Adam Tofies.	Norwich ſackt by the
1	55	Henry Clarke, William Payne, Roger Swerdeſton, Adam Spicer.	diſinherited Barons.
2	56	Nich. Elie, Roger Swerdeſton, William Dunwich, Adam Spicer.	1266.
3	Edw. 1	Adam Tofies, } Custodes.	While the Prior & Co-
	1	Henry Helfden. }	uent were in Chapter,
4	2	Hugh Perch, } Custodes.	anno 1269. a
		Herm. Stanow. }	ſudden tem-
5	3	William Eſtermie. Custos.	peſt threwe
6	4	Adam de Tofies, Roger de Morley, Jernatius Latimer, Tho de Lyncolne.	downe a great tower

and certaine ſtrong Pillars of the Church; and about the ſame time happened fearefull inuadations, being (as it ſeemeth) all predictions of what was quickly to followe: For, vpon a Fayre held before the Gate of the Cathedrall Church, a ſmall quarrell begunne betweene ſome of the Munkes, and Citizens, which grew to that height, as that the Munkes, raged, ſlaughtered, and riſſed in the Citie, and the Citizens fired the Church, and burnt downe a great deale thereof; ſo as the King came in perſon to quiet theſe tumults, reſſumed the Liberties of the Citie about the three and fiftieth yeare of his raigne. The Munkes after ward got the Pope to refer the matter to King Ed. 1. in his returne by Rome from the holy Land, who being come home, ordered, 1. a firme peace between the parties. 2. That the citizens ſhould pay 3000. marks in three yeres to the reparations of the Cathedral, and a veſſell of gold to carry the Hoſt. 3. That there might be free paſſages into, & out of the Cathedrall. 4. That the citizens ſhould ſend to Rome to informe the Pope of the concluſion. Theſe things being performed, the King reſtored to the Citizens their Liberties, but impoſed vpon them a muſt to continue of 40. s. yearly to be paid to the King.

Bishop.

A Catalogue of the Baylifes.

Anno Dom.	Kings	Bishops.	Baylifes.	Bishop
7	5	William	Adam de Tofres, Iohn Batte,	Middleten
8	6	Middleten	Will Telmerston, Roger Swerdeston.	repaired the
9	7	Archdea-	Roger Trednam, Will. de Repham,	Church, and
1180.	8	con of	Roger de Morley, Rog de Swerdeston.	made vp all
1	9	Canter-	Rog. de Tudenham, VVil. de Repham	that the fury
2	10	bury.	Roger de Morley, William Pigot.	of the Citi-
3	11		Roger de Tudenham, Wil. de Repham	zens had de-
4	12		Roger Morley, William Knot.	faced; he al-
5	13		Adam de Tofres, Roger de Pentny,	so solemnly
6	14		Iames Nade, Iohn Batt.	consecrated
7	15		Adam de Tofres, Roger de Morley,	the Church
8	16		Roger de Tudenham, Tho. Lincolne.	in the pre-
9	17		Roger de Tudenham, Walter Knot,	sence of the
1190.	18		Will. de Repham, Barthol. de Ayres.	King; for hi-
1	19		Roger de Tudenham, VValter Knot,	therto the
2	20		Paul de Palgraue, VVil. de Repham.	Church had
3	21		Adam de Clarke, VVil. de Burwood,	not bin con-
4	22		Iames Nade, Roger de VVilbie.	secrated.
5	23		Adam de Tofres, Geffrey de Bungay,	A great
			Roger de Morley, VVilliam Batt.	frost from
			Adam de Tofres, Geff. de Bungay,	Christmas,
			Adam de Sabain, Ioh. de Blextere.	vntil Annu-
		Ralph	Roger de Tudenham, VVilliam Batt	ciation, 1281
		Walpoole.	Ad. de Thurston, Ri. le Felmingham.	The Liber-
			Roger de Tudenham, VVilliam Batt,	ties of the
			Iohn de Poringeland, Iohn de Elie,	citie fall a-
			Adam de Thurston, Iohn de Eaton,	gain into
			Ad. de Tauerhā, Ral. de Newbridge	the Kings
			VVil. Butt, VVil. le Tauerham,	hands, & one
			Robert de Huluerston, Tho. Hecklyn.	Rockingham
			VVilliam Butt, Oda de Bothe,	is made Cu-
			Alex. Sartine, Ralph de Newbridge.	stos, 1283.
			VVilliam Batt, Geffrey Clarke,	267. Iewes
			Iohn de Poringland, Oda de la Bothe.	executed
			VVilliam Butt, Geffrey Clarke,	for clipping
			Iohn de Poringland, VVil. Kyrke.	the Kings
			William de Tudenham, Will. Butt,	coins. 1287.
			Ri. Felmingham, Th. de Heckingham	The

Gouernors of Norwich.

An. do Kings	Bishops.	Baylifes.	The Cloy-
6	24	<i>Rich. de Felmingham, Will. Butt,</i> <i>Ro. de Tudenham, Th. de Heckingham</i>	ster of the
7	25	<i>Henr. Clarke, Tho. Sparow,</i> <i>Oda de la Borch, Tho. de Cowthorpe,</i>	Cathedrall
8	26	The same foure againe.	in Norwich,
9	27	<i>Iohn de Hauerston, William Spicer,</i> <i>Peter de Bumsted, Ra. de Newbridge</i>	the fairest in
1300.	28	<i>Iohn de Norwich, Ro. de Tudenham</i> <i>Ioh. de Poringland, Pet. Basingham.</i>	Englad this
1	29	<i>Henry Clarke, Henry de Hall,</i> <i>Roger Stallon, Iohn de Cowthorpe.</i>	day, was be-
2	30	<i>William Basse, William Bateman,</i> <i>Pet. de Bumstead, Iohn de Cowthorpe.</i>	gun by Bi-
3	31	<i>Geffrey de Clarke, Rob. de Lopham,</i> <i>Iohn de Grant, Iohn de Thurston.</i>	shop Wal-
4	32	<i>Iohn de Morley, Pet. de Bumstead,</i> <i>William Butt, Iohn de Thyrfon.</i>	poole, Anno
5	33	<i>Pet. de Bumstead, Pet. de Rosingham,</i> <i>Iohn de Morley, Iohn de Bowthorpe.</i>	1297. & the
6	34	<i>Iohn Sparow, Iohn de Morley,</i> <i>Pet. de Basingham, Io de Cowthorpe.</i>	building
7	Edw. 2	<i>Alex. de Sarrine, Will. Bateman,</i> <i>Ieffrey de Kempe, Rob. de Wilbie.</i>	was conti-
8		<i>Henry de Helsden, Iohn Cofin,</i> <i>William Butt, Iohn de Cowthorpe.</i>	nued by his
9		The same foure againe.	Successors,
1310.	14	<i>Ioh. de Morley, Hugh de Dunston,</i> <i>Pet. de Basingham, Roger Stallon.</i>	& furthered
1	5	The same foure againe.	by diuers de-
2	6	<i>William Leckey, Pet. de Bumstead,</i> <i>Tho Yempe, Iohn Poringland.</i>	uout people
3	7	<i>William Bateman, Robert le Lopham</i> <i>William Butt, Rob. le Haluerston.</i>	and at last

finished, anno
1430. so that
it was in
building

133. yeares.
Thirty thou-
sand Iewes
driven out
of the king-
dome, 1299.

This Iohn
of Elie ob-
tained of the
Pope the first
Fruits, built
a Chappell
at the East
end of the

Church, and a great Hall with the goodly Chappell at the Bishops pa-
face. In the dayes of Ed. 1. was the citie of Norwich walled about by
leau from the King.

A Catalogue of the

An. do Kings	Bishops.	Baylifes.
4	8	William Butt, John Sparrow, John Cofin, Hugh Dunston.
5	9	John de Morley, Will. Bateman, Tho. Temme, W. de Strumshaw.
6	10	The same foure againe.
7	11	William Butt, Robert le Lopham, Pet. de Bumstead, Rob. de Wilby.
8	12	John de Morley, Will. Bateman, Hugh de Dunston, John Pyrmond.
9	13	John de Morley, Tho. de Weston, John Flint, Robert de Wilby.
1320.	14	The same foure againe.
1	15	Walt. de Bury, Tho. de Cocksfield, John Pyrmond, Will. de Strumshaw.
2	16	John de Morley, Rob. de la Salle, John de Corpusty, Tho. Temme.
3	17	The same foure againe.
4	18	William Bateman, John Cofin, Hugh de Dunston, Hen. de Thyrston
5	19	William Bateman, John Cofin, Hugh de Dunston, John Chrifton.
6	20	William Bateman, John Flint, Ral. de Burwood, W. de Strumshaw.
7	Edw. 3	Robert de Saul, John Cofin, John Corpusty, John Permond.
8	1	William Bateman, W. Dunston, Nich. de Middleton, W. Butt.
9	2	W. Butt, W. Dunston, Hugh Curson, Adam Miday.
1330.	3	Henry de Dunston, W. de Blickling, Jo. de Corpusty, Hen. de Heauringham.
1	4	Ral. de Burwood, Ral. de Bumstead, Nic. de Middleton, Ri. de Metton.
2	5	John de Hakeford, John Rodeland.
3	6	Ioh. de Stratton, Rich. de Bumstead.

A great
famine in
England, in-
forcing the
people to
eate horses,
doggs, and
children,
and many
perishing,
Anno 1315.

Vpon the
death of this
John of Elie,
the Bishop-
ricke was
offered to
one Robert
Baldocke,
whorefu-
sed it.

This

Gouernours of Norwich.

An. do.	Kings	Bishops.	Baylifes.	
3	7		Jeffrey Moynet, William Bert, John Rodeland, John Corpusty.	
4	8		Rich. Bettering, VVill. Bert, Ral. de Burwood, H. de Heaueingham	
5	9		Jo. de Huluerston, Iohn de Bumstead, Will. de Dunston, Will. Butt.	
6	10		Adam Medday, Roger Verley, Math de Blakeny, VV. Sturmer.	
7	11	Anthony	Io. de Hackeford, Ral. de Bumstead,	This Becke an old Cour- tier of Rome, gay- ned there corruptly the Bishop- ricke, wher- in hee beha- ued himsefe tyrannous- ly, and was at last poy- soned by his owne ser- uants. This Bi- shop Bate- man is ob-
		of Becke	Tho. Rokell, Edm. Cofin.	
8	12	Doctor of	Jeffr. Moynet, Tho. Framingham,	
		Diuinity	Ro. Hardgray, Clem. & Alaborough	
9	13		Rob. de Poole, Rob. Verley, VV. de Dunston, VV. de Blakeny.	
1340.	14		Edm Cofin, Rich. Portland, Rog. Hardgray, Iohn Iringham.	
1	15	William	Ric. Bittring, Ralph de Bumstead,	
		Bateman,	Tho. Rokell, Edm. Cofin.	
2	16	Archdea- con of	James de Blickling, VVill. Bert, Rich. de Bumstead, Iohn Trey.	
3	17	Norfolke	Ioh. de Hackeford, Ric. de Bittring, Rog Verley, VVill. de Dunston.	
4	18		Roger Verley VVill Butt, Will Blakeney. Rob. de Poole.	
5	19		Iohn Hallis, Tho. Prior, Iohn de Sneterton, Iohn Trey.	

serued to haue been of a very meeke spirit, and yet so stout a defender of the right of the Church, as not to be therein discouraged either by the spight of the Nobilitie, or by the displeasure of the King, expressed by sharpest threatnings. He built and endowed *Trinise Hall* in Cambridge, and by his perswasions caused one Doctor *Gunuill* to found *Gunuill Hall*, now called *Cayes Colledge* in Cambridge. Hee was sent Embassadour to the Pope, in the great businesse betweene the King of England, and the French King, concerning the right of the whole Kingdome of Fraunce, but dyed in the iourney. He obtayned of the Pope the profit of all Churches in his Diocesse during their vacancie.

A Catalogue of the

<i>An do Kings</i>	<i>Bishops.</i>	<i>Baylifes.</i>	
6	20	<i>Ieffr. Moynet, Rich. de Poringland,</i>	<i>Anno 1348</i>
7	21	<i>Simon de Blickling, W. Sturmer.</i>	the plague
8	22	<i>John de Hackford, Tho. de Bumstead</i>	was so grie-
9	23	<i>Wil. de Basingham, Adam de Bert.</i>	uous in Nor
1350.	24	<i>Roger Midday, Th. de Framingham</i>	wich, as that
1	25	<i>John de Sneterton, William Sturmer.</i>	in feuen mo-
2	26	<i>Ieffr. Butler, John de Ellingham</i>	neths space
3	27	<i>Rog. de Gormincheſter, Adam Bert.</i>	it consumed
4	28	<i>James de Blickling, Wil. de Dunſton,</i>	57104. ouer
5	29	<i>Roger Hardegray, John de Bereford.</i>	& aboue the
6	30	<i>Rich. de Baering, Wil. de Blakeny,</i>	number of
7	31	<i>Ro. de Bumstead, John Trey.</i>	the Religi-
8	32	<i>Ioh. Heauingham, Ioh. de Erpingham</i>	ous & poore
9	33	<i>Simon de Blickling, Ed. Sturmer.</i>	people, who
1360.	34	<i>Tho. de Bumstead, Ri. de Poringland,</i>	died also in
1	35	<i>Robert de Bumstead, John Trey.</i>	great multi-
2	36	<i>Tho. Cooke, John de Ellingham,</i>	tudes.
3	37	<i>Fairechild, Rein. de Gormancheſter</i>	
4	38	<i>Roger Midday, Will. de Blakeney,</i>	In the daies
		<i>Barth. de Appleyard, Ed. Alderford.</i>	of Biſh. Per-
		<i>Ioh. de Causton, Rich. de Buttering,</i>	cy, a violent
		<i>Edm. Lent, Roger Pert.</i>	tēpest ouer-
		<i>Will. Skie, Ralph de Atleborough,</i>	threw the
		<i>Walt. de Bixton, Rob. de Spicer.</i>	ſteeple of
		<i>Robert de Bumstead, John Butt,</i>	the Cathed-
		<i>Hugh de Holland, Will. de Brooke.</i>	ral church,
		<i>Pet. de Blickling, Walt. de Bunwels,</i>	to the great
		<i>Simon de Blickling, Ioh. de Welburne.</i>	ruine of the
		<i>Ioh. Erpingham, Tho. de Bumstead,</i>	Church,
		<i>Rog. Hardegray, Rein. de Huntingto.</i>	which yet
		<i>Ioh. de Stoke, John de Welburne,</i>	he and his
		<i>Pet. Fairechild, Io. de Heauingham.</i>	Clergy did
		<i>Will. de Blickling, Walt. de Burton,</i>	repaire.
		<i>Rog. Bert, Edm. Alderford.</i>	
		<i>Tho. Cole, Nich. de Blakeney,</i>	
		<i>Will. Aſgar, Rob. de Bumstead.</i>	
		<i>William Brooke, John Latimer,</i>	
		<i>Simon de Blickling, John Butt.</i>	

Gouernors of Norwiche.

An. do Kings Bishops.

Baylifes.

5 39

Iohn de Tibbie, Tho. de Bumstead,
John Welburne, William Knetshall.

6 40

John de Knetshall, Pet. de Blickling,
Barth. Appleyard, Hugh de Holland.

7 41

Iohn de Stoke, W. de Worstead,
Iohn de Corpstie, William Stallon.

8 42

Will. Skie, Iohn de Wilburne,
Iohn Jenny, Reynald Cobbe.

9 43

Iohn Latimer, Iohn Vvard,
Walter de Bixton, Rob. Spicer.

1370. 44

Edward

Iohn de Dalton, Roger de Ling,
Simon de Blickling, Stephen Siluester

1 45

Spencer,

Rob. Poppingay, Henry Lumner,
W. de Blickling, Iohn de Winterton.

2 46

Knight.

Nich. Blakeney, Bart de Appleyard,
Ralph. Skeer, Tho. Hart.

3 47

Reynold de Bungay, Tho. de Bumstead
Iohn Ienny, Philip Browne.

4 48

Henr. Skie, Hugh de Holland,
Iohn Latimer, W. Garward.

5 49

W. Peaking, Iohn V. Welburne,
Adam Base, Tho. Spynke.

6 50

V. Nix, V. de Bixton.
Ioh. Asmiere, Pet. de Alderford.

7 Ric. 2.

Rob. de Burgham, Wil. de Worstead,
W. de Horning, Reynald Cobb.

1 2

Rob. Poppingay, W. de Blickling,
Iohn de Moulton, W. de Eaton.

8 3

Will. Algar, Nich. de Blakeney,
Henry Lumner, Roger Prestifson.

1380. 4

Henry Skey, Tho. Bumstead,
Ralfe Skier, Iohn Parlet.

1 5

Ioh. Piking, Tho. Hart,
W. Lumner, Tho. Spynke.

2 6

Ioh. Gilbert, Hugh de Holland,
Iohn Latimer, Stephen Siluester.

Spencer was
a souldier in
the Popes
pay, and be-
ing made Bi-
shop, deligh-
red in war,
made great
haucokvpon
the coasts
of Belgia,
though the
King were
vnwilling,
and forbade
his procee-
dings, and at
home he was
very boiste-
rous among
his Clergie.

A rebellio-
n in Nor-
folke, raised
by one Iohn
Linster a
Dyer, Anno
1381.

Walter

A Catalogue of the

Anno Dom.	Kings	Bishops	Baylives.
13	7		Walter Nix, Will. de Worstead, Walter de Bixton, Reinald Cobbe.
4	8		Rob Poppingay, Rog. de Redlington, Will. de Eaton, Will. de Horning.
5	9		Walter Daniell, Will. Blickling, John de Moulton, Clem. Harward.
6	10		Henry Lumner, Nich. Blakeney, Rog. de Blickling, Will. Appleyard.
7	11		Ioh. Pyking, Ralph Skeet, Iohn de Trowes, Iohn de Parlet.
8	12		Iohn Gilbert, Iohn Latimer, Tho. Garard, Iohn Daniell.
9	13		Rob. Bernham, Edw. Warner, Jo. de Shouldham, Rob. Poppingay.
1390.	14		Will. Euerard, Hugh de Holland. Tho. Hurt, Will. Crackeford.
1	15		Rob. Brasier, Iohn Pilsby, Walter Bixton, Walt. Nix.
2	16		Rich. Drewe, Walter Daniel, Iohn Worlych, Rob. Lymworth.
3	17		Rob. de Blickling, Tho. Garrard, Rich. White, Iohn Shorshame.
4	18		Rob. Poppingay, Iohn Daniell, Tho. Parlet, Tho. Leuerich.
5	19		Iohn de Harleston, Edw. Warner, Will. Appleyard, Iohn (oppyn.
6	20		Will. Euerard, Iohn Shouldham, Roger Parker, Iohn de Lynne.
7	21		Tho. Hart, Walter Nix, Will. Crackeford, Iohn de Worstead.
8	22		Rich. Drewe, Robert Brasier, Iohn Worlych, Ralph Brooke.
9	Hen. 4		Walt. Daniell, Rob. de Dunstead, Rich. White, Walter de Eaton.
1400.	1		Roger de Blickling, Barth. Blakeny,
	2		Tho. Garrard, Hugh Skeet.

Gouernors of Norwich.

Anno
Dom.

Kings

Bishops.

Baylifes.

1

3

John Daniell, Edmund VVaryn,
William Appleyard, VV. Euerard.

2

4

Robert Hunworth, John Harleston,
VVilliam Sedman, Iohn Coppyn.

3

5

Rob. Brasier, Tho. Leuerich,
Rich. Pordance, Iohn Damiard.

These last
four continued Bay-

lifes to the first day of March, and then was the Gouernment altered,
and the Citie of Norwich by the Kings Graunte did chuse a Maior,
with two Sherifes, and so still they continue.

Maiors

A Catalogue of the

Anno Dom.	Kings Hen.	Bishops.	Maiors.	Sherifes.
3	5		V Vil. Appleyard. 1	Rob. Brasier, John Daniel.
4	6		Will. Appleyard. 2	Samson Barker, John Skie.
5	7		Will. Appleyard. 3	John Harston, Ri. Spurdance
6	8	Alexand.	V Walter Daniel.	Edm. Warner, Rich. Drue.
7	9	of Norw.	John Daniel.	Th. Gerrard, John Wurlike.
8	10	first Prior	Edmund Warner.	Th. Bartlet, John Bixley.
9	11	there.	Walter Daniel. 2	Gual. Mozley, Jo. Manning
1410.	12		Robert Brasier.	John Skelham, Geo. Audly.
1	13		V Vil. Appleyard. 4	Iohn Lenerach, Iohn Wake
2	14		V Vil. Appleyard. 5	Ri. White, Iohn Grunthorpe.
3	Hen. 5	Ric. Courtney Chancellor of Oxford.	Rich. Drue.	V Vil. Sedman, Rob. Luffield
4	2		Iohn Bixley.	Tho. Cooke, Henry Ruffman
5	3	Iohn Wa-	Iohn Manning.	Rich. Mozly, Tho. Occle.
6	4	kering Lo.	Henr. Ruffman.	Iohn Asger, Iohn Michell.
7	5	Keeper.	Iohn Daniel. 2.	V Vil. Roofe, Henry Iaques.
8	6		V Vil. Appleyard. 6	Rob. Baxter, Io. Cambridge
9	7		V Walter Daniel. 3.	Hen. Pecking, John Scotham
1420.	8		Rich. Spurdance.	Tho. Inghaym, Rob. Asger.
1	9		V Vil. Sedman.	Will. Nich. Simon Cooke.
2	Hen. 6		Iohn Manning 2.	Iohn Gerrard, Tho. Daniell.
3	2		John Daniel 3.	Iohn Wright, Ioh. Hodkins.
4	3		Tho. Baxter.	Wil Gray, Peter Brasier.
5	4	Will. An-	Tho. Inghaym.	Tho. Welby, Rob. Chapleine.
6	5	wike, Lor.	Iohn Asger.	Ioh. Copping, Ioh. Gleader.
7	6	Keeper.	Tho. VVetherby.	Iohn Wilby, Rich. Pilby.
8	7		Rich. Mozley.	Io. Alderford, Greg. Draper.
9	8		Robert Baxter.	Guliel. Iselham, Joh. Sipater.
1430.	9		Iohn Cambridge.	Rob. Toppies, Joh. Penning.
1	10		Tho. Inghaym. 2	Will. Aswell, Tho. Grafton.
2	11		Tho. VVetherby. 2	Ioh. Duming, Aug. Bange.
3	12		Rich. Spurdance. 2.	Ro. Langly, Wil. Hempstead
4	13		Iohn Garrard.	Roger Beoten, Tho. Ball.
5	14		Robert Toppys.	Edm. Bretton, Peter Roper.
6	15		Robert Chaplein.	Rich. Brasier, Wal. Crumpe.
7	16	Tho. Broune Bi. of Roch.	Iohn Cambridge. 2	Sim. Walfoker, Clem. Fishmā

Thi s

Gouernors of Norwich.

This yeare 1407. a great frost continued 15. weekes.

Whilest *Alexander* was Bishop of Norwich, a great part of the Church was consumed by fire.

A great part of the Citie was consumed with sudden fire, 1414.

When three seuerall Popes did striue together for the Popedome, this Bishop, *John* of *Wakering* was sent from England with other Prelates about that businesse to the Councell of Constance, where he behaued himselfe to his great praise, and honour of our Nation. He did build the Cloyster in the Bishops palace.

Bishop *Anwike* did build the great West doore of the Cathedrall Church, and the great window which is ouer it.

A great raine from Easter vntill Michaelmas, 1426.

Joane a French Sorceresse warred in mans Apparell, became victorious, and much endamaged the English.

The Water-Milles built at Norwich, Anno 1430.

From the second Maioraltie of *John Cambridge* forward, the space of 11. yeares, viz. vntill *Gregory Draper*, which is from the yeare 1437. vnto 1449. there is great difference in Records: for in a Manuscript extant among the Records of the Cathedrall Church of Norwich, which seemeth in all likelihood to haue been written in the dayes of *Henry* the sixt. It is mentioned as followeth: 1437. *John Cambridge* was Maior vnto the Feast of the Natiuity of the Virgin *Mary*, when the Citie of Norwich was taken into the Kings hand, and gouerned by *John Wellis*, Citizen of London, who was called Warden, & by *Walter Eaton*, and *John Lynsford* Sherifes, vntill the Calends of March, and then was *Ioh. Cambridge* made Maior by *Ioh. Wellis*, and *Simon Walsokin*, and *Clem Fisherman* Sherifes; and so *Ioh. Cambridge* continueth still Maior two yeares together, and then ann. 1440. is *Rob. Toppys* Maior, & 1441. Will.